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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Europe Big 4 May Save Peace

MacDonald-Mussolini Appeal

War Vets Demand Arms Cut

U. S. May Recognize Soviet

Portugal Adopts Constitution

India Talks on British Plan

ROME broadcasts cheerful news to the world. Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Mussolini advance a plan they believe will save both the Disarmament Conference and the peace of Europe. Growing out of Mussolini's idea, this plan sees France, Germany, Britain and Italy collaborating in the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand pact and the no-force declaration to prevent Europe from breaking up into armed camps, and, by revising clauses in treaties which put powers defeated in the World War in an inferior position, to assure world peace for years to come and make disarmament natural. Britain and Italy form no alliance, but wait on acceptance by France and Germany, for which there is good reason to hope—Thus Rome sees a sound step in world peace in the taking.

¶ Premiers Mussolini and MacDonald see acceptance of the no-force undertaking by the "Big Four" opening a new road to settlement of many problems now threatening war. Although Italy thus comes into a leading rôle, it is believed France will accept the plan, and that the Little Entente and Poland will approve. Germany's acceptance is expected, since to Germany is extended the treaty revision it most desires. The hope is for an early meeting of Premier Daladier, Chancellor Hitler and Prime Minister MacDonald with Premier Mussolini in Rome. Secrecy has been avoided, the powers being kept advised from Rome. The plan for quieting war causes is expected to meet general approval among the small powers—Not a bitter imposed peace, but a cordial agreed peace is foreseen.

¶ Geneva hears 4000 representatives of 8,000,000 ex-service men in 15 countries demand decisive action from the Disarmament Conference. Arriving for the week-end, the veterans, many war-scarred, adopt resolutions which they present to Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, amid applause never equaled there before. The demands are for arbitration with no resort to force, joint protection against aggression, drastic disarmament, and elimination of war profits. Henderson replies that war moves emanate only from "the general staff of hell—But this staff is without its own army."

¶ Washington predicts that the United States will soon recognize Soviet Russia, President Roosevelt being moved by what he regards as sound reasons. The Administration's next step in the financial line is expected to be conversion of short-term notes into long-term at lower interest rates. Rapid strides toward a balanced budget are already helping, through refunding, to lighten the taxpayers' burden. Senator Joseph T. Robinson declares almost dictatorial powers granted the President are unquestionably wise—"They set up only a dictatorship of reason."

¶ Portugal votes acceptance of the new constitution, which will make that nation the first corporative republic. Although figures will not be given out until April 9, the election's result is beyond doubt. Women vote for the first time in Portugal, delighting to exercise their new function. The female voters, however, are limited to heads of families and those possessing prescribed intellectual qualifications. President Antoria Carmona and Premier Dr. Oliveira Salazar get an ovation at the polls. Professional, social, religious and economic corporations will represent their members. This new kind of republic arouses world interest. Portugal foresees happier days ahead—The people will have more to say in their Government.

¶ Austria takes drastic steps to restore the liquidity of its big banks. Following a long session by the Cabinet, the Government issues decrees under war emergency laws authorizing the Finance Minister to lend $19,600,000 and the National Bank to lend $5,600,000 to an "institution for revision and trusteeship" which will meet needs of embarrassed banks. These banks are suffering through inability of corporations and towns to meet interest charges on their loans—But no Austrian bank, declares the decree, is in danger of collapse.

¶ India reacts to the proposals for its new constitution as outlined in a White Paper issued by Great Britain. The Nationalist press in general denounces the provisions. But meeting this criticism is a feeling that as the proposals are studied they will grow in favor. Criticism is made of the safeguards that are to remain in the hands of the Viceroy and governors of provinces, yet the Indian delegates have agreed to these stipulations at each of the Round Tables. The Calcutta Statesman says a revolution by constitutional means is proposed—It sees Britain clearly transferring gigantic powers to India's responsible heads.

Spain Gets First Woman Diplomat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

THE daughter of the writer, Don José Salaverria, Señorita Margarita Salaverria, has become Spain's first woman diplomat. She was the only successful woman candidate at the recent examinations for entry into the diplomatic service, in which women were allowed to take part for the first time.

Señorita Salaverria is under 23 years of age, and had always wanted to be a lawyer. She studied at Madrid University, specializing in mercantile law in which she recently took her diploma.

Filipinos Seeking Roads and Schools To Civilize Tribes

Savages in Mountains Can See Twinkling Lights of Manila

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—The paradox of wild tribes living within 35 miles of Manila will soon become a thing of the past if current demands for roads, schools and land protection are granted by the government of the Philippine Islands.

Throughout the mountainous regions of the Philippines are scattered various wild or semi-wild tribes belonging to distinctly different racial groups. This is not surprising as far as many of the regions are concerned, but that two distinctly different wild groups should inhabit the mountains almost overlooking the modern city of Manila, is only possible in this age because of lack grabbing in their districts.

East of Manila, in the Province of Rizal, are the Remontados. Despite the fact that their parents were outlawed and hunted, during the Spanish rule, as escaped prisoners and brigands, the Remontados of today show no bad traits of character and have no criminal records with the constabulary officials.

Burn Forest for Crop

West of Manila, across the bay, in the mountains behind Mariveles roam a tribe of Negritos, short, kinky-haired, with bows and arrows as their chief weapon and means of livelihood.

The haunts of both of these peoples can only be reached with great difficulty over mountain trails.

Lack of roads has made it possible for them to continue a nomad type of existence in which they often move to a certain location, burn off a tract of forest, turn under the ashes for fertilizer, plant one crop, gather the harvest and then move on to another location. This type of cultivation is called "Kaingen."

The burning of forests has been a great problem for the Bureau of Forestry to meet and for some years attempts have been made to punish the offenders and to teach these peoples that their whole existence would be improved by locating permanently on fixed ground and developing another mode of land cultivation. Schools have been started. Carabaos and agricultural implements were placed in settlement farm schools for the use of Remontados. They were urged to take up homesteads. The schools were closed and the carabaos and implements returned to the Government, because of noncoöperation.

Right to Homesteads

Now the Remontados are approaching the government officials and asking for the return of these things and for the right to take up homesteads with protection after they have cultivated the land. This move is the outgrowth of land-grabbing in their districts.

These tribesmen can sit on their isolated mountain tops and watch the thousands of twinkling lights of Manila every night and from time to time Manilans are fascinated by a huge red glow on the sky above Mariveles where they know that the Negritos are destroying glorious forests of fine old trees in order to harvest one puny crop. Thus two extremes in social life remain within 35 miles of each other, the Negritos not trusting a civilization which is represented to them in terms of twinkling lights of boulevards and government buildings while the Manilans fear for the future of their lovely islands.

Spring Arrives on the Dot Tonight At 8:43 in Spite of Snow and Sleet

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Spring arrives today at 8:43 p. m. Eastern Standard time, to be exact, snow, rain, sleet and floods notwithstanding.

The "vernal equinox," the time when the sun begins to shine more strongly on the northern half of the world than on the southern, brings to a close another abnormally warm winter.

Average temperatures as charted by the Weather Bureau ranged from one to nine degrees above the normal of 35 in various sections east of the Rockies.

And the prospects are that the spring months will be warmer than normal, weather observers said. These observers have found that the temperatures for all four seasons during the last 25 years have tended above normal. The sun today began six months of shining more strongly on the northern half of the world than on the southern—in other words, spring is here.

March 20, at 8:43 p. m., eastern standard time, is the moment of the "vernal equinox," the words used by experts as meaning the advent of spring.

Weather men report that just as this moment will end an abnormally warm winter, so will the coming days have higher temperaures than the average for years past.

In expert terms, the "vernal equinox" comes when the earth, circling around the sun, moves into such a position that the part north of the equator receives more heat and has longer days than the Southern Hemisphere.

The winter of 1932-33, says the United States Weather Bureau, continued the trend of abnormally warm winters that has been going on since 1905 east of the Rocky Mountains. Average temperatures during the official weather bureau winter (December, January and February) ranged from one to nine degrees above the normal of 35 degrees in various sections. The trend so far in March has been similar.

Action on Soviet By Roosevelt Is Thought at Hand

La Follette, Just Back From Russia, to Give Data to President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—Persistent reports that the new Administration will shortly recognize the Soviet Russian Government are strengthened by plans of President Roosevelt to confer this week with former Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, just returned from an extensive visit in Russia.

Within the past week both President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have significantly indicated their open-mindedness on the issue of Russian recognition. But they declare that in the press of other business the problem has not yet been approached.

Yet the President has been eager for many weeks to get first-hand information about the Soviet Government, and he has let it be known generally that he is perfectly prepared to reverse the 15-year policy of non-recognition just as soon as the moment seems ripe.

The President is alive to the usefulness of recognition both domestically and internationally. He recognizes that American exporters believe the step would assist their trade in Russia. And, particularly since the Soviet Government refused to participate in the League's Advisory Committee on Far Eastern Affairs because too many of its members were not on diplomatic speaking terms with the U. S. S. R., it has been evident that American recognition would make the task of world coöperation easier in the Orient. Conversely, recognition would be construed—wrongly, it is believed here—as an unfriendly act by Japan.

Apart from whatever results may come through increased trade with Russia—and this element is open to some question—or through the diplomatic effect on Japan, President Roosevelt is believed to consider recognition purely as a means of ending a situation which has been becoming more anomalous with every passing year.

Whether the United States will recognize first and negotiate afterward over guarantees to refrain from propaganda, or insist on these guarantees before extending the diplomatic right-hand, remains the principal question to be determined. Among the irreducible stipulations would be some guarantee that diplomatic and consular offices established in the United States would not be centers of Communist propaganda.

Pyramids Believed Technical Symbols Of Lost Knowledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The theory that the pyramids of Mexico and Egypt were technical monuments in a prehistoric world-wide astronomical and geodetic system is contained in a report prepared by Col. Jennings C. Wise of Richmond and Washington, and forwarded to the Federal Government and to the geographical societies. The report consists of graphs tending to show the relationship between the pyramids with measurements designed to prove his thesis.

Among Colonel Wise's conclusions are the following:

"The priests of the temples of the various pyramids constituted a corps of astronomers, coast and geodetic surveyors and geographers who interchanged their knowledge.

"The (natural) scientists possessed much knowledge which has been lost to the world.

"The solar and lunar cults which the Rig Veds shows were practiced by the Arvans of India at the time the first pyramids of Egypt were being erected, found related centers in Egypt, Mexico, Yucatan and Peru, thus explaining the fact that Le Plugeon, Leonormont, Churchwood and others have found so much in common between the Mayans and Egyptians.

"According to Darwin, the fauna and flora of the Galapagos Islands are unrelated to those of the Western Hemisphere; geologically those islands appear to be part of the submerged continent called Mu by Churchwood, of which the Hawaiian and other Pacific islands may have been part. Therefore, the conclusion that it was the basic point from which the world was remeasured and re-charted after the deluge seems justified."

Nation-Wide Economy Drive Started by Citizens' Councils

Undue State and Local Expenditures Decried by League of Taxpayers Who Seek to Lighten Burdens Piled On by Special Interest Minorities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—Executives of some 40 national organizations are proposing to their members the formation of local citizens' councils throughout the United States to work for constructive economy in local and state government, in a joint statement issued today.

The proposal sent out by National Municipal League of New York City and signed by 61 leaders in various organizations, was explained in detail here by Mr. Carl Milam, executive secretary of the American Library Association, who is chairman of the General Committee which drafted it.

The movement is something new and needed in democratic government, as Mr. Milam sees it. It is an effort to capitalize the unusual interest in government now aroused as a result of the depression to two ends: first, to defend the essential services of government from broadside "taxpayers" attacks now threatening the existence of some of them; and second, to bring about basic reforms in the structure of government so that genuine and far-reaching economies may be effected, and taxes reduced.

It is a movement to reconcile two seemingly conflicting points of view, Mr. Milam explained. It aims to bring together in the common cause of good government taxpayers who want to see graft and waste eliminated and taxes cut, and special interest groups who stress the importance of defending prized cultural institutions, such as schools, libraries and colleges.

While no fixed program is intended, help in planning local activity is offered by the national committee. The National Municipal League is to serve as a clearing house for information. Prof. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan, chairman of the league's committee on constructive economy in state and local government, has been named to act as permament chairman to succeed Mr. Milam.

A number of preliminary meetings have been held, all growing out of the citizens' conference on the crisis in education held at Washington last January.

Meeting with Mr. Milam at these gatherings were Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mr. Louis Brownlow, secretary of the Public Administration Clearing House; Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City; Mr. Fred Hewitt of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Charles R. Mann, president of the American Council on Education; Mr. Clarence E. Ridley, secretary of the International City Managers' Association, and other experts of the universities and research foundations.

Washington to Aid League Stop War In South America

Hugh R. Wilson Named American Representative on Committee

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Department of State officials said today the United States has agreed to join with the League of Nations in dealing with the Peru-Colombia dispute over Leticia in South America and has named Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, as a representative on the League committee.

The text of the American State Department's reply to the League's request for coöperation follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 18, 1933, inclosing the text of a resolution adopted on the same day by the Council of the League of Nations providing for the appointment of an advisory committee.

"You inform me that the advisory committee set up under the terms of this resolution held a meeting on March 18 and requested, in accordance with instructions of the Council, that you convey to the Government of the United States an invitation to coöperate in its work.

"In reply, I am happy to inform you that the American Government is prepared to coöperate with the advisory committee in such manner as may be found appropriate and feasible. As it is necessary that the American Government exercise independence of judgment with regard to proposals which may be made and/or action which the advisory committee may recommend, it would seem that appointment by it of a representative to function as a member of the committee would not be feasible.

"However, believing that participation by a representative of this Government in the deliberations of the committee would be helpful, I am instructing the American Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, to be prepared to participate but without right to vote, if such participation is desired."

Middlefield, Mass., To Plant Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEFIELD, Mass., March 20—Perched on the heights overlooking a forested Berkshire region, this community of several hundred inhabitants, augmented by summer residents, is known as a town without billboards and possesses two tracts about to be developed as town forests. The community is preparing for a campaign in road building, tree planting and landscape improvement the coming season.

Two thousand trees will be planted on a 75-acre tract recently given for public use, a road will be built into the forest from the main highway called the Skyline Trail, underbrush removed and roadsides along the highway beautified. It is possible a start will be made on a 100-acre public forest in another part of the town. A zoning committee has been appointed to further the improvements. The work is expected to keep everybody in town employed during the summer.

In addition to the town work it is expected that considerable progress will be made in developing the state forest of 2000 acres lying in three towns. Roadside work will bring to view a wealth of mountain laurel now largely hidden.

Hindenburg Honors Sackett

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—President von Hindenburg was host today at a farewell luncheon for Mr. Frederic M. Sackett, retiring American Ambassador, who sails for home on Wednesday. Chancellor Hitler and other government leaders were present.

Veterans Throng Geneva in Demand For 'Real Peace'

Delegates of 8,000,000 Ex-Service Men Enliven Arms Conference

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 20—Some 4000 representatives of 8,000,000 ex-service men from 15 countries, who want real disarmament, descended on Geneva this week-end. Today they obtained from Mr. Arthur Henderson, conference president, a pledge that he would bring their demands before the conference.

When Mr. Henderson received a select delegation of about 600, the room where the principal sessions of the conference have been held presented a very different appearance from the ordinary. Every seat was occupied by men or women who meant business. These delegates, many of whom bore marks of war, did not hesitate to make their sentiments known. Their presence inspired Mr. Henderson to make what is said to have been the best speech he ever delivered here and called forth such tumultuous applause as the hall had never echoed before.

A resolution adopted yesterday in a great mass meeting was presented in their speeches by General Roman Gorecki, Poland, president of Fidac (Fédération Internationale des Anciens Camarades); M. Albert Morel, France, vice-president of Ciamac, and Col. John Brown, president of the British Legion. It insists on arbitration, no resort to force, joint protection against aggression, drastic disarmament and elimination of private profit in preparation for war.

Mr. Henderson declared that he considered the men before him and the millions they represented as the best experts on disarmament. He protested against the "most dangerous talk" of impending war in Europe and declared that it did not reflect the opinion of most people.

The demonstration was intended to spur the conference to renewed activity. Veterans of 13 nations concurred in the principal resolution adopted. Those of the United States and Italy presented separate but similar resolutions. The German delegation refrained from attending on the ground that it would be unwise in view of the existing situation in the Reich.

Action by the veterans, following as it does closely upon the recent powerful effort of the British Premier to put new life into the arms conference as one of the world's main hopes for peace, is expected to exert a salutary influence at a supremely critical moment.

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Things Present

"A Dubious Dirge" is a timely editorial. Read it and put the handkerchief away.

The Sundial would have been proud to publish the second contribution in Letters to the Monitor on the back page.

Read about the doll that made peace on the Children's page.

Students of the theater will enjoy "An Actress Talks of Acting" on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, and "The Actor as Artist" on the Home Forum page.

Folks in the field who like to keep posted on affairs in Boston are invited to read "Uncle Ed's Weekly Letter," which makes its first appearance today. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the following: The Progress in Education page with its "Advertising and You" feature, the Home Building and Gardens page with its Hobby column, and the weekly Radio column.

Congress Shows Signs of Slowing Legislative Pace

Opposition to Farm Bill Is Taken to Indicate Emergency Is Over

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—With evidence of growing opposition to President Roosevelt's farm relief measure developing on both sides of Capitol Hill, it appeared today that the new President will shortly face conditions of delay and obstructionism in securing passage of the balance of his program.

The end of the Legislative honeymoon, if it develops, will mean a slower rate of progress for the farm bill, now in committee stage and for unemployment relief, transportation reform and other proposals which are now being prepared at the White House.

This does not mean that the President will be unable to obtain legislation he wants. There is too big a majority of Democrats in both House and Senate for that. But the almost unprecedented speed with which banking, economy and the beer legislation went through Congress in the first two weeks can scarcely be expected in the future.

Being held up by the crystallization of opposition also is relief for state banks, which are omitted from the original emergency bank bill. The House, under suspension of the rules today, passed the Steagall substitute for the original Robinson bill already passed by the Senate. But the wide divergence between the two measures forecasts conferences between the two chambrs and the probability that it will not be enacted before the end of the week, if at all.

Not avowedly an Administration measure, the state bank relief bill lacks the whole-hearted support of Administration forces in both chambers. It is opposed by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, who is understood to feel that state banks unable to take care of themselves should be liquidated by the Federal Government in the interests of a more unified and stable national banking system.

The farm bill has a good chance of passage through the House without material change. But the more liberal rules of the Senate make the amending process easier, and it may be entirely changed before it secures the approval of the upper chamber.

The House Agricultural Committee continued consideration of the

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Roosevelt Signs Economy Measure; Gains Wide Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—President Roosevelt signed today the economy bill—that piece of legislation which confers upon him greater powers to curtail spending than were ever employed by any previous American executive and clears the way to a balanced budget and restoration of national credit.

Between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 are expected to be saved in his first budgetary year by President Roosevelt's economies under this law, coming from expenses in veterans' relief and the civil service. The bill, passed by what is universally described as "The outstanding miracle of American legislative history," owes its existence to the dual influence of a national emergency and the masterly political strategy of President Roosevelt.

Now that the bill is law, the President assures the country of "a reasonable prospect that within a year the income of the Government will be sufficient to cover the expenditures of the Government." He will attain this desired end largely in the field of veterens' expenditures. The lame duck session of Congress appropriated $966,000,000 for such disbursements, but President Hoover vetoed the measure in his last official act on March 4, thus leaving the way open for President Roosevelt's reforms.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Alley Shacks Of Capital With View to Betterment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—Though her attentions have necessarily been centered largely in the executive mansion during the first two weeks of her régime as mistress there, yet Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt already has discovered "how the other half lives" in Washington and is lending her support to a movement to rid the capital of its unsightly and unsanitary alley dwellings.

One day last week, Mrs. Roosevelt revealed today, she took her blue roadster and with Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, civic worker and daughter-in-law of Dr. Mark Hopkins, one time president of Williams College, inspected the worst of the city's alley dwellings in the southwest section of the city. She was shown maps that revealed the extent of the city's "slums" and told of efforts to have Congress enact legislation which would make possible the removal of the shacks and the substitution of some sort of model housing.

Comparing Washington slums with those of New York with which she is familiar, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that the poor in Washington at least have light and sun and air. She said that Mr. Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle, who is a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, is also much interested in alley clearance here.

Mrs. Roosevelt expects to set out again for New York on Friday of this week to attend a dinner given in honor of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Before she leaves Washington she will have plans all made for a party at the White House Saturday to celebrate the sixth anniversary of little "Sistie" Dall, her grand-daughter. There will be a children's movie, perhaps a treasure hunt in the great old mansion, and supper for the youngsters.

With her two youngest sons, Franklin Jr. and John, arriving in New York the end of the week from Groton, Mass., for their spring vacation, Mrs Roosevelt probably will remain until Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Ignace J. Paderewski, noted pianist, is expected to be a guest at the White House this week and Mrs. Roosevelt will attend his concert on Wednesday. Other functions she has on her calendar include a tea today for the librarians from veterans' hospitals, a visit tomorrow to the Amaryllis show at the Department of Agriculture, the annual dinner of the Women's National Press Club tonight, a reception in her honor by the League of American Penwomen and a concert Thursday night by the National Symphony Orchestra.

New Peace Hopes In Europe Rest On Four-Power Plan

British Premier Ends Visit to Mussolini With Agreement on Project for Parley To Bring Nations Out of Impasse

France and Little Entente Believed To Approve of New Conference

Accord Founded on Agreed Peace Instead of on Enforced Versailles Terms Believed Possible Through Coming Negotiations in Rome

The tense situation that has gripped Europe for the last few days with ominous signs of war clouds gathering has been suddenly relieved as a result of the visit of the British Premier and Foreign Secretary to Signor Mussolini. The ministers leave Rome today with definite plans for a four-power conference of Britain, France, Germany and Italy to devise means of finding a way out of Europe's present impasse and reaching agreement on the arms question.

Owing to the fact that the meeting in Rome was not secret, France, the Little Entente, Poland and also Washington having been kept informed on the details, the apprehensions that the anti-revisionist powers naturally felt as to the meeting have been largely allayed. It is assumed that an important step has been taken to base the peace of Europe on an agreed, instead of on an imposed, peace.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 20—The conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Rome, are regarded everywhere as a culminating act in an attempt to save not only the Disarmament Conference, but the peace of Europe.

During the past few weeks incident after incident, hard on each other's heels, have confused ordinary citizens, but from this confusion there emerges a clear apprehension of possible catastrophe. Those behind the scenes know that there has been for some time private talk of war danger in political circles. But now a consciousness of the menace has reached the masses and is freely discussed in all continental Europe.

The importance of the British move cannot therefore be exaggerated. Nevertheless, speculation should be withheld as to probable precise outcome. It is a pity that the Rome visit, by force of circumstances, became a dramatic event, for both Italy and France, though drawing contrary conclusions, are inclined to emphasize the increased prestige of Italy, which at the moment is regarded as the pivot of continental diplomacy. If Mr. MacDonald is described as the umpire, Signor Mussolini is cast as the star player whose policy may be decisive.

Italy's Leading Rôle

Italy is jubilant at having the leading rôle, while France reacts regretfully at a realization of the enhanced influence of Italy. Elements of jealousy and rivalry are conspicuous. But it should be pointed out that Franco-British consultations at Paris are common and moreover that M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, and Mr. MacDonald had an interview at Paris and afterward at Geneva, before the trip to Rome, which made the British Premier in some sense a representative of France as well as of England. The audience which M. Henri de Jouvenel, French Ambassador, had with Signor Mussolini, was likewise significant. Besides, Signor Mussolini has made it a rule not to leave his country. It is necessary to employ these arguments, which are indeed sound, for questions of diplomatic etiquette and national standing cannot unfortunately be ignored.

What is at stake vastly transcends considerations of personal and national pride. Italian coöperation is essential to keep the Disarmament Conference from collapsing, to preserve faith in international methods, to prevent Europe from breaking up into armed camps and to check the current of pessimism which is carrying the continent toward abandonment of post-war efforts of conciliation.

Strained Relations

Happily Signor Mussolini reaffirms his plan for appeasement by means of close collaboration of the four great European powers. Far from excluding France, it is only by sincere Franco-Italian accord and mutual understanding that the general welfare can be assured. Italy and England, it should not be forgotten, have special arbitral responsibilities as guarantors of the Locarno Pact.

This is welcome news, because it is idle to deny that Herr Adolf Hitler's domination in Germany and the contemplated visit of Herr Hitler to Rome provoked apprehensions of a union of the two Fascisms. At the same time the transmission of arms from Italy to Hungary, via Austria and the alleged supply of Bulgaria with airplanes, gave rise to definite charges of a new triple alliance with smaller allies bent on forcible revision of the treaties at the expense of the Little Entente and Poland and, indirectly, France, which has linked its lot with these beneficiaries of the treaties. The recent reconstitution of the Little Entente as a single diplo-

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Farmers' Holiday 'Penny Sales' Hit Snag in Nebraska

Law and Order League Presents Interference at Scotts Bluff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Possibility that a successful counter-attack on the Farmers Holiday Association "penny sale" may spread in this region is being watched.

The first successful move came at Scotts Bluff, when nearly 5000 farmers and town people, mobilized by the Law and Order League, prevented about 250 holiday members from interfering with a chattel mortgage foreclosure sale.

A resolution is now pending in the Nebraska Legislature indorsing the plan and recommending formation of law and order leagues in each county.

Opposition to the holiday farmers in Scotts Bluff County was stirred last month when foreclosure proceedings on farm equipment were halted at the Peter A. Swanson farm by farmer mass action. The property was replevined and brought to Scotts Bluff. The sale was advertised for March 11 at the auction barn.

When holiday leaders announced that 1000 farmers would come to town to stop the sale, a town meeting was called for Friday, March 10. At that meeting the Law and Order League was formed with Mr. J. H. Mack, business man, of Scotts Bluff, as secretary. A captain was appointed for each county precinct to rally the "defenders." The league then formally offered their service as "deputies" to the sheriff to preserve order at the sale next day.

When truckload after truckload of holiday farmers began to roll into town from Wyoming and surrounding Nebraska counties, they found themselves outnumbered almost 20 to 1 by "leaguers"—identified by green tags on their coat lapels.

The holiday visitors were notified that the sale would proceed in an orderly manner. It did. One 7-cent bid was heard on the first piece of farm machinery offered. It sold for $75. A team of horses brought more than $100. Jubilant over the success of their coup, the league urged Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska to encourage its spread.

In many counties of Nebraska and Iowa, where the holiday movement is strongly entrenched, it is believed that similar moves would be unsuccessful should there be a clear-cut challenge to the farmer organization.

Maine Considers Methods of Voting On Wet Measure

Compromise Plan Expected in Choosing Delegates to Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20—Out of four plans for the calling of conventions to act on the proposed twenty-first amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution which are now before the Maine Legislature, will come, probably early this week, a new draft designed to be satisfactory to both wets and drys.

The four bills are being considered by the standing committee on federal relations, and appear to present many differences. One executive session of two and a half hours' duration has failed to bring harmony, and a second executive session is scheduled for tomorrow.

The number of delegates to be chosen, whether their stand for or against repeal shall be indicated on the ballot, the time of holding the convention and the cost to the State are the chief controversial points.

Of the four plans submitted, the first calls for a convention of 21 delegates nominated by petition without party designation, but the nominees for delegate must declare themselves for, against or unpledged with respect to the proposed twenty-first constitutional amendment. The bill provides that the convention date shall be fixed by the Governor.

The second bill provides for 175 delegates, to be chosen from the legislative class districts, the congressional districts and 15 delegates at large. The candidates for delegate shall not designate their political party nor their position regarding the twenty-first amendment. The date of the convention is fixed by the bill for the first Wednesday in January, 1934.

The third plan fixes the same date for the convention but calls for 187 delegates, to be chosen from the legislative class districts, the state senatorial districts and the congressional districts. Delegates are to be nominated by petition and nominees shall specify whether they are for or against the twenty-first amendment, but are not permitted to run unpledged.

The fourth plan, which was "hand-made" by a group of members of the legislature, representing both political parties, after the three previous bills had been offered and encountered opposition, provides a scheme similar to that utilized in presidential elections. This is a five-delegate convention, the number of delegates being equal to the State's combined representation in both houses of Congress.

Under this plan the Governor would select five nominees known to be for and five known to be against the proposed twenty-first amendment, from among representative citizens of the State. These names would be placed on the ballot in two groups and would be voted for as a group. The Governor would also fix the date of the convention under this plan.

The chairman of the federal relations committee, Senator Currier C. Holman, declined to give any inkling of what his committee might embody in its new draft of a bill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Music

Boston Philharmonic

The Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, revived under the direction of Mr. Alex Thiede, gave a concert in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, "in aid of musicians' relief," with Mr. Howard Goding as assisting pianist. The program consisted of Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture; Mozart's G minor Symphony; a Suite, "Covered Wagon Days," by Mr. William H. Woodin; Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture.

The new organization, composed apparently of musicians who had played in the past with the old Philharmonic and the People's orchestras, made an auspicious début. Mr. Thiede, the new conductor, has had some years' experience as first-desk violinist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, and as concert-master and assistant conductor of the St. Louis Orchestra. It was obvious yesterday that he knew his way about in the orchestra. Further, he has a well-developed technique of conducting, definite interpretive ideas and the authority to obtain from the players, to the extent of their capacities, the effects he is after.

It is impossible, of course, to form a final judgment of a conductor's quality from one concert, especially when (as reported in this instance) rehearsals have been insufficient. It is not to be imagined that Mr. Thiede accomplished all he desired yesterday. There were obvious flaws in execution, especially in the horns, of which no doubt the conductor was even more uncomfortably aware than his audience, and which he probably hopes to overcome. But his performances have vitality, they escape routine, and he deserves further opportunity, under, if practicable, better conditions.

The Suite by Mr. Woodin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, was played for the first time in Boston. In three movements, "On the Prairie," "Trudging Along" and "Journey's End," it employs Indian and folk motives to project a picture of pioneer days. It is competently made music, which achieves atmosphere in the first section, movement in the second and a rather amorphous effect of merry-making in the third.

Mr. Goding played the hackneyed concerto with verve. An audience of good size was appreciative. L. A. S.

Flute Players Club

At the Boston Art Club, yesterday afternoon, the Flute Players Club brought out of dusty oblivion a D major Concerto (for trumpet solo, strings, two horns and pianoforte) by Leopold Mozart, father and teacher of the great Wolfgang Amadeus; and out of desuetude hardly less complete the Octet, op. 20 (for double quartet), of Mendelssohn. There were also Fauré's C minor Quartet, op. 15, for pianoforte, violin, viola, and cello, and new to America, "La Flute de Pan," for voice, piccolo, violin, viola and cello, by Jean Cras. The artists were Miss May Whittemore, mezzo-soprano; the Durrell String Quartet, and the following members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: MM. Elcus and Lebovici, violin; Lefranc, viola; A. Zighera, cello; Laurent, flute; Mager, trumpet; Walkenier and Blot, horn; Sanromá, pianoforte.

Leopold Mozart was a composer of some distinction in his day, and it is unlikely that the work performed yesterday is a fair sample of his powers. Markedly Handelian in style, its two movements, adagio and allegro moderato, seemed routine productions, of sound facture but little charm. Mr. Mager wrestled valiantly, and with varying success, with the exceptionally high and florid trumpet part. The revival was interesting mainly as an introduction to an eminent personage of the background of musical history. But possibly almost any music of the period would have seemed prosaic after Fauré's quartet, which distills almost too lavishly the essence of "charm." Its fragrant, graceful lyricism, its light but firm structure, made it easy to forgive its occasional overfacility—the triviality of its last movement in particular.

With "La Flute de Pan" Jean Cras has ventured into the shadowy but alluring realm of the Greek idyl. In its four sections, "Invention de la Flute," "Don de la Flute," "Le Signal de la Flute" and "Le Retour de la Flute," the flute (represented by Mr. Laurent's piccolo) is made; is given to a lover, for whom its notes serve as trysting signal, and, in a sadly elegiac close, is at last returned to its donor. Aptly suggestive of the poem's primitive pastoral setting, sufficiently illustrative of its emotions, the music is pleasing, written with admirable feeling for the individual and blended tones of the instruments employed. It was sung with intelligence and admirably played.

Mendelssohn's octet, for which the Durrell Quartet supplied half the players, was written at the age of 16. At its best, as in the fugal presto, it is strong, spirited music; inevitably it descends often to fluent platitude, but as a whole, the work is astonishingly mature, and freer from amiable chit-chat than many of the composer's later writings. The performance was excellent.

A sizable audience obviously enjoyed the concert. S. S.

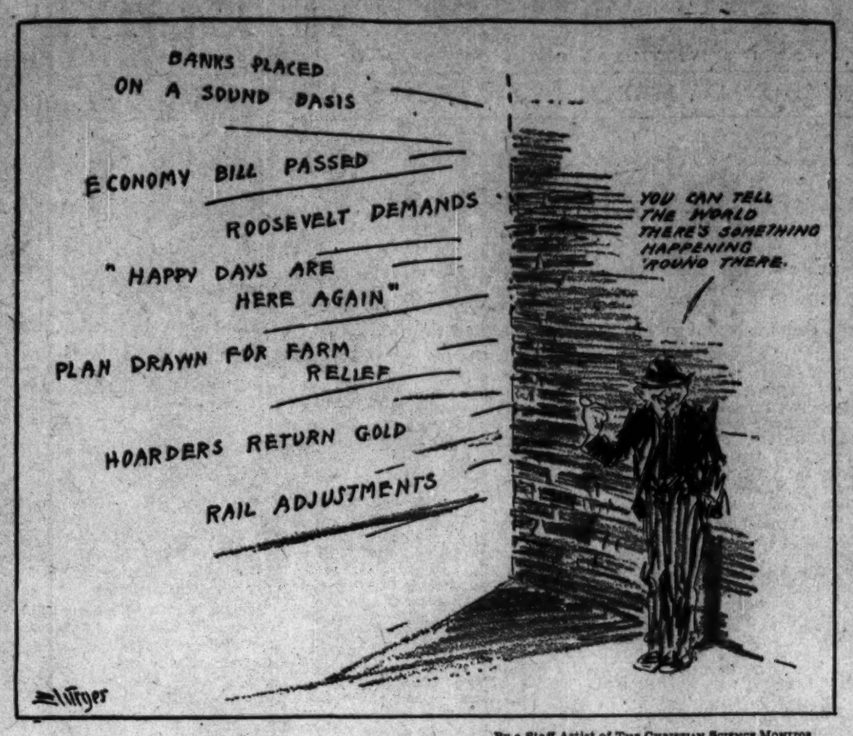
Ritorna Vincitor

Mr. Sergei Rachmaninoff played in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, to an audience listed well to leeward (to watch the fingering), and composed largely of eager young people whose enthusiasm compensated in a degree for the deficit in numbers.

But there ought to be a law, whereby all radios, if allowed to exist at all, should be compulsorily tuned out when an artist of Mr. Rachmaninoff's magnitude is in town. Who that is able to receive the direct communication, to sit before a renowned presence, in touch with his musical thought, to be an active, creative listener amid a group of warmly responsive human beings, can be content with a mechanized reproduction in the still and lonely air? Should we be satisfied to meet our friends only by television? It is sad to observe the decrease of audiences for the reception of living music.

Mr. Rachmaninoff, grave and unmannered, without a trace of showmanship or gaff, is a beloved musician. He brought all his beautiful pianism to bear on an unstartling program, ranging from Beethoven's C Minor Variations through the Romantics to Liszt's "Sonetto del Petrarca" (a lovely thing in his hands), and one of the less-hackneyed Rhapsodies, and extending into the usual aftermath of encores—without "the" Rachmaninoff Prelude. Three of his more uncommon preludes did appear, however, on the latter half of the program, the reflective B Minor coming to exquisite realization. Mr. Rachmaninoff, the composer, was also evident in his transcription of Bach's Preludio from the E Major Violin Sonata, and of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" Scherzo, the latter losing some of its elusive delicacy, but the former a brilliant emication. The Weber-Tausig "Invitation to the Dance" was a highly dramatized performance, and two lushly familiar Chopin numbers had the poetry without the poppy seed. But it is stupid to try to analyze a recital that gave unalloyed delight.

That Much-Talked-Of Corner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Murphy

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Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Campbell Defends New School System

A strong opinion that the American people will not allow "organized minorities" to "usurp" the powers of the school boards and committees and "to dictate what shall be taught in the public schools and what reductions shall be made in school budgets" was expressed by Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston public schools, in a radio speech last night.

Speaking from Station WEEI over a national hookup on a program of the National Education Association, Mr. Campbell said that the new programs in education should no more be discarded than should the inventions and discoveries of the last 20 years be scrapped in industry and commerce. He pointed out as wasteful the old order of education which treated all pupils "as if all were cast in the same mold." The modern school, he added, provides for the differing abilities, interests and aspirations of the pupils.

Mr. Campbell states that business men have had to retrench because there is no demand for their output, but, he added, the demands upon the schools have increased a hundredfold. He said that recent surveys by eminent citizens have revealed that the schools are well organized and efficiently managed.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, King Kill Care.
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rossy" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 Collegians; male quartet.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Real Life Dramas.
9:35 German-Lutheran Society Chorus.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Reports; sports.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Whispering Banjo
5:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Newman Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Lawrence Tibbett; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists; female trio; male quartet.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum: "President Roosevelt's Economy Bill," Senator "Pat" Harrison, Mississippi.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Local dance music.
5:55 Vittorio Podrecca, director of "Piccoli."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singing" Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Laprel Male Quartet.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 "Street of Dreams."
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS and local popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Dance orchestra; comedy team.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, "The Crown Prince of Tin Pan Alley."
5:15 Leslie Cahill at the console.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:30 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
2:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
2:15 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music; orchestra; soloists.

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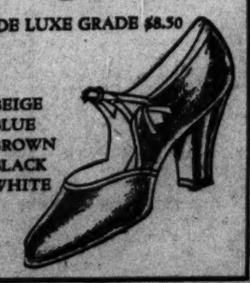

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Portugal Adopts Corporative Plan For Government

Figures Due April 9 but Result Is Known—Women Vote for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LISBON, March 20 — Portugal becomes the first corporative republic under terms of the proposed new constitution, voting on which took place throughout the country yesterday.

Although final figures of the polling will not be known until April 9, the result is a foregone conclusion.

Voters went to the polls under a shower of patriotic leaflets dropped from airplanes. There was one unprecedented note, for hundreds of women were attending the polls for the first time in Portugal, enthusiastically availing themselves of the right to vote granted by the dictatorship to women heads of families or to women possessing certain intellectual qualifications. Soldiers were permitted to vote in uniform but unarmed.

Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Premier, received a great public ovation at the polls, and also President Antorio Carmona.

Voting was compulsory on all heads of families inscribed on the voting list of 1932, and it was announced that a bare majority would be regarded as sufficient to effect the new corporative republic. Those who abstained were counted as having voted in favor of the new Constitution.

Causes for the Changes

The phrase used in Chapter 1 of the Constitution to define the nature of the political régime is "a unitary and corporative republic." When the first draft of the Constitution was published last May, the description was "an organically democratic and representative republic."

This and other significant changes from the original draft are stated to be due in part to the Government's appeal to the general public through the press to send in criticisms and suggestions. Most people also see in the revisions the hand of the Prime Minister, who is held to be the strong man behind the scenes of the present dictatorial régime.

The corporations which are to play such an important rôle in the country have not yet been formed. It is intended to constitute them in due course by giving juridical personality to the different economic, social, professional and religious interests. Thus the clergy, the teachers, lawyers, trade unions, industries and so forth will all be entitled to representation. The head of these corporations will constitute the Corporative Chamber—a deliberative body whose sessions are secret.

Legislative authority is in the hands of a National Assembly of 90 members, elected for four years by direct suffrage. In the earlier draft only half the Assembly was elected, the other half being nominated by various administrative departments and the corporative colleges.

New Power of President

A new power given to the President is the right to dissolve the Assembly as well as appoint and dismiss the Cabinet. The sessions of the Assembly are normally public. All laws need the approval of the President before they can be promulgated. If this approval is not forthcoming within two weeks, the measure has to be resubmitted to the Assembly. If then accepted by a two-thirds majority, the President can no longer refuse his approval.

The President is elected for a seven-year term, and is eligible for reëlection. Persons related to the ex-Royal family to the sixth degree of blood relationship are specifically barred from becoming presidents. So are relatives of an outgoing president to the second degree.

A special clause in the Constitution declares that President Carmona's term of office began on May 5, 1926. He can be reëlected. In the former draft, he was not eligible for a second term.

To assist the President in governing the country, there is a State Council formed of the Premier, the presidents of the National Assembly, the Corporative Chamber and the High Court, the Attorney-General and five public men of recognized standing appointed by the President for life.

State Tax Fixing Law Recommended

A state law forbidding towns to fix the tax rate at more than $25 per thousand, is advocated by Mr. Rodney W. Long of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Assessing of property by the towns in excess of 75 per cent of April 1 valuations should likewise be banned by the State, he said.

Relieve real estate and the other phases of the slump will clear up, he asserted. With 70 per cent of all bank funds invested in mortgages and 85 per cent of the cost of government supported by real estate, it is obvious, he said, that the welfare of real property is the nation's business.

Praising two banks in Fitchburg for lowering their mortgage rates to 5 per cent and asserting that there is wide consideration of such action among the banks of the State, Mr. Long called on all mortgagors to request in person an immediate blanket relief from the present 6 per cent interest.

Cut of $15,000,000 In City Costs Urged

A warning that Boston faces payless weeks and declining business unless its budget is reduced by at least $15,000,000 was issued by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, following appointment of a special committee to confer with Mayor James M. Curley.

Declaring that President Roosevelt has set the example for the nation along economy lines, the chamber emphasized that Boston should take similar steps with equal firmness. Specifically, the statement suggested a 25 per cent cut in the city pay roll, elimination of needless services, holding of contracts to a minimum, and reducing of expenditures for education.

The chamber declared in part: "It is too late for a leisurely approach to this problem. We must not wait to act several months hence. We must move with a direct and resolute purpose now."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; minimum temperature tonight near 36; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Maine: Snow tonight; Tuesday snow or rain with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow changing to rain tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday and in west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east and southeast winds, possibly becoming strong over north portion, and strong northeast and east shifting to southeast probably of gale force at times over south portion, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain, south and central portions, and snow or rain, extreme north portion beginning of week, followed by generally fair until Friday or Saturday, when showers are probable; colder Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature Thursday and Friday, colder by Saturday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	42	Montreal	30	34
Bismarck	14	34	Nantucket	36	38
Boston	38	38	New Orleans	50	78
Buffalo	36	36	New York	36	38
Calgary	40	52	Norfolk, Va.	46	78
Charleston	68	78	North Platte	16	32
Chicago	32	32	Philadelphia	40	40
Cincinnati	50	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	26	40	Pittsburgh	42	54
Eastport, Me.	32	40	Portland, Me.	34	36
Hatteras	66	72	Raleigh	48	64
Honolulu, T. H.		78	St. Louis	34	66
7 p.m. Mar. 19	72		St. Paul	20	22
Helena, Mont.	38	46	Salt Lake City	32	44
Huron, S. D.	12	36	San Francisco	50	72
Jacksonville	70	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	78
Kansas City	22	38	Seattle	42	54
Key West	78	82	Tampa	72	84
Los Angeles	56	78	Washington	38	42
Memphis	40	70	Wichita, Kan.	20	28
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Williston, N.D.	24	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 20.
B—Maximum March 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:37 p. m., Tuesday 6:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:26 p. m.

'King of British Dogdom'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

BRAMSHAW BOB AND HIS OWNER, LORNA LADY HOWE
Labrador Retriever Chosen by Judges From Among 3500 Entries as Champion of Cruft's Show in London.

'Who's Who' of British Kennel Club Lists 46,000 Aristocrats of Dog World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The throne of British dogdom is occupied for the second year in succession by Bramshaw Bob, Labrador retriever, which was chosen from 3500 entries at Cruft's Show here. For hours crowds watched the judges make their selection from a wide variety of entries running from cheeky toy dogs weighing little more than two pounds each to dignified heavyweights of 200 pounds.

Of Great Britain's doggy population of 3,000,000 it was revealed that about 46,000 are registered in the dogs' "Who's Who" kept by the Kennel Club. Of these more than 30,000 are of the terrier or sporting dog class. The past year has, however, witnessed big dogs once more becoming popular.

Cocker spaniels were the largest class at the show, numbering 703. Labradors were second with 495. Then came Alsatians, 356; Pekingese, 336; Irish setters, 281; cairn terriers, 272; dachshunds, 271; sealyhams, 256; and golden retrievers, 262. Bulldogs and pomeranians showed an increase compared with the previous year. An outstanding new breed was represented by two Tibetan dogs.

While Bramshaw Bob was gaining the premier award for his owner, Lorna Lady Howe, 17 heroes were being judged not for pedigree but for bravery. Trusted pets which had rescued children from fire and flood sat up proudly, to receive the pats of admiring visitors. "Moffat Treasure" stopped a runaway horse by jumping up and seizing the reins in its teeth.

"Gyp" saved three children who were sleeping in a tent which caught fire. He dragged away the bedclothes from the children and enabled them to escape just before the blazing tent collapsed. "Perro" plunged into the river Dee and rescued a young girl.

Low Incomes Called Trade Slump Cause

Insufficient income rather than overproduction was given as the cause of the business recession by Mr. John T. Flynn, former managing editor of the New York Globe, last night, before the Ford Hall Forum. "We have never," he said, "produced more than we can consume if buying power were differently distributed. In 1929, for example, there were about 50,000,000 men and boys in the United States, but only about 20,000,000 suits of clothing were produced.

"Because of too little income," he added, "most of us go into debt. The whole business structure is built on credit. We borrow from future prospective income to pay for present consumption. Debts pile up until we cannot possibly pay them, and then the credit structure collapses.

"We must," he concluded, "devise some means of ridding our present economic system of the evils which prevent a majority of people from being true consumers of needed goods. Laws should be passed to prevent corporations from squeezing excessive profits out of any business. The only way to remove the ever-mounting debt problem, the other serious factor, is by increasing workers' incomes, so they can pay for current needs from current income."

Debt Cancellation Seen by Ratcliffe

A full and broad economic peace in which ending of the debts controversy will be taken as a plain business necessity will result from the present world economic crisis, Mr. Samuel K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and lecturer, said yesterday at the Old South Meeting House Forum.

Mr. Ratcliffe pointed out that the chief argument for cancellation is not debtors' unwillingness or inability to pay, but United States' unwillingness or inability to receive. "Payment," he said, "must be made in gold, goods or services."

Although the British never have sought cancellation, the speaker understands the official view to be that the whole world would gain from wiping the slate clean of all war obligations—debts as well as reparations. Since that view was not acceptable, the British took the lead in funding the debts. "The sum-total of what will or can be paid," Mr. Ratcliffe concluded, "is trivial in amount in comparison with the totals of revenue and trade."

Ryan Warns Motorists Against Taking Chances

That all-highway hazard, the railroad crossing, entered into the warnings of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar, today, because of seven fatilities that occurred at a crossing in New Hampshire last week. "Go slow and observe the red lights instead of trusting to instincts," he cautioned Massachusetts motorists.

Heedless driving on slippery pavements caused the majority of Massachusetts' 10 motor fatalities last week. Because of the increase in child fatalities on the highways he asked redoubled vigilance for the protection of the children. Although last weeks' toll was one greater than in the corresponding period of a year ago, the record for the year to date is 202, or five fewer than last year.

Events Tonight

Franklin Union: Exercises and exhibition of students' work, Bishop Lawrence, speaker, Berkeley and Appleton Streets, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Recital auspices Pi Kappa Lambda, George W. Brown Hall, 8.

Saturday Evening Club: Bridge lecture by Mr. James M. Magner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Cambridge Club: Meeting, address, "Reorganization," by Mayor Richard M. Russell, 8.

Lowell Institute: Lecture, "David Livingston and the Arab Slave Trade," by Prof. Reginald Coupland, of Oxford, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Watertown Women's Club: Presentation of "Climbing Roses," Watertown High School hall, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Performance of play, "The Marriage," by Massachusetts University Extension Class, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 8:15.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:15.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:15.
Repertory—Ted Shawn and dance group, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

"Current Events Lecture," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club: Illustrated lecture, "Afoot and Afloat in Venice," by Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

M. I. T.: Luncheon address, "The Possibilities of the Stratosphere Airplane," by Prof. Auguste Piccarde, altitude record holder, noon.

Chromatic Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 2.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni: Luncheon meeting, University Club, Trinity Place, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Maple Tree," 11; "Reptiles for Pets," 2:30, and "The Land of Windmills," 9:15; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "The Final Test," by Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 11.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2, closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Paintings by Gardner Hale, class of 1915, through March; fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; American prints, including woodcuts, etchings and engravings from the museum collection; plates of the Demotte Tapestry publications. All exhibitions continue throughout March.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art; also reproduction of German manuscript, illuminations from the eighth to the sixteenth centuries. Through March 26.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Paintings and sculptures by Sam Thal. Through April 15.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Portraits and landscapes by Grace Collier. Through March 24.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Streets—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through March 25.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlboro Street—Peter Kilham and his geometricians. Through March 28.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Arthur B. Wilder. Through March 27.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition Room; Stained glass windows, cartoons, prints, etc., through the courtesy of Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., of Reynolds, Francis & Rhonstock; supplemented by books and views from the collections of the Boston Public Library. Through April 2. Children's Room: Examples of the art of Kate Greenaway; alphabets and picture books, almanacs and birthday cards. Through March 31.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Lithographs by Thomas Handforth and miscellaneous paintings. (No closing date assigned.)

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Modern Prints. Through March 31.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Aquatint etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis. Also wood engravings by Thomas Nason. Through April 1.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of caricatures representative of all countries and the foremost caricaturists. Also small group of museum ivories.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General members' exhibition. Through March 25.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Flower paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Seastone. Through April 1.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings by Janice Thompson. Through month of March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellerston and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Painting of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen. Through April 1.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, "Vaudeville Day," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Travel Talk

Dreams Come True

Mr. Branson de Cou's Dream Pictures of Old Mexico, exhibited at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, accompanied by descriptive victrola records and the lecturer's engaging conversational comment, made by far the most vital of his travel talks here this season. It was an inspiration—to read everything written on the subject by Mr. Stuart Chase and other moderns, to delve into all the Mexican histories in the library, and what's more, to buy a secondhand Ford and drive down over the new motor road straight from here to there, which Mr. de Cou expects will be completed by June.

Knowst Thou the Land? So near and explorable and yet so infrequently explored by those professional travelers whose work seems such gay holiday-making and whose profits in photography and information are so pleasurably shared with stay-at-homes? It's a pity not to, for a wealth of exoticism, unspoiled primitivism, and lavish beauty is the possession of our southwest neighbor. And it is a land not yet become tourist-ridden.

The dream tour began with Mexico City. There the enchanting parks; the unusual architecture, a cross between rococo and baroque which the Mexicans have a word for (only we can't spell or pronounce it); the theatrical sombreros, handmade and of enviable chic, and other odd, bright aspects of the national costume, usher us into entirely novel surroundings, in spite of the Hispanic influence. Notable is the dignity of natives of all countries. How steadfastly they look into the camera, unabashed. In this only do the Mexican Indians and half breeds compare with the natives of more remote lands. They have, in dress and physiognomy, a distinction of their own. The details of a two-hour travelogue cannot be embraced in a brief review, but things that stick out in memory are the multicolored tiles used everywhere, on roofs and entire buildings, and most spectacular of all, on park benches, one seat completely illustrating the story of Don Quixote; the glorious mountains of difficult nomenclature, Popocatapetl and Ixtaccihuatl, which Mr. de Cou said Americans in their easy-going way refer to as "Popo and the other one," the un-Egyptian pyramids, and the fascinating towns, creeping fantastically up irregular hillsides, or lying, flat but not uninteresting, in valleys.

But why call this disarmingly different country "our Western Orient?" Its marked individuality needs no metaphorical comparison with any other section of earth. We have always objected to likening stars to diamonds.

M. L.

Illinois Shows Gain In Employment Rolls

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—An upturn in industrial employment in Illinois, somewhat more noticeable than the usual seasonal improvement, was registered from January to February, according to the Illinois Department of Labor.

An increase of 1.3 per cent in employment and 1.9 per cent in pay rolls was reported by 1571 reporting establishments. Substantially better figures in the manufacturing lines were offset by slight decreases in non-manufacturing activities.

Duke of the Abruzzi

ROME, March 20 (AP) — Today's newspapers published for the first time the passing on Saturday of the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the king. The announcement was withheld last week so that there would be no interference with the reception of Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain.

Chicago Drys Pay Stagg High Honor For Aid to Youth

Declare Coach Has Done Priceless Work Among Men in College

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—The need for the production of character in schools of learning was remarkably accented at a farewell luncheon to Prof. Amos Alonzo Stagg, former director of athletics at the University of Chicago. The event was the last organized "good-by" to Professor Stagg before he left for California yesterday to assume his new duties as football coach at the College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif.

College presidents, business leaders and church dignitaries united to applaud the famous football coach's good influence upon young men and to emphasize that book knowledge alone is not enough.

That the tribute was arranged by the drys of Chicago testified to the forceful stand the athletic director has taken against drinking among the youth.

Bearing witness to Professor Stagg's influence upon young men, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, said: "He has done a great service to a democracy and to the world. We should all be grateful. What makes human life strong and beautiful is going to be the salvation of the world."

Professor Stagg's pioneering work in physical education was remarked upon by Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the University of Chicago chapel.

"He sought through sports to bring out the nobler and latent energies in young men," said Dr. Gilkey. "He has been the outstanding force in 40 years at the university in stressing the ethical, moral and spiritual side of life. His greatness lies in the production of character. The kindling touch at a critical time in a young man's life is vital to the whole process of education."

Professor Stagg has become a great international figure, declared Mr. Harry Eugene Kelly, former president of the Union League Club of Chicago.

"Too many in college feel free from any responsibility for teaching youth the moral requisites for society," added Mr. Kelly. "We associate Coach Stagg with cleanliness, decency, honesty and other great virtues which equip youth for the forces they have to fight."

Professor Stagg made an appeal for teamwork for national prohibition.

"We need courage, determination and endurance to fight on," he said. "Let's forget difference among our organizations and unitedly continue the fight. Let's endure, endure in the fight."

More Travel in East Expected in 1933

New England may anticipate more visitors and greater vacation activities this season if responses to the current newspaper advertising of the New England Council is any indication. Advertising ran during the bank holidays pulled more inquiries than "ads" used last year at the height of the season, it is reported.

Asserting that $500,000 of new business was traceable as resulting from the council's advertising last year, still greater results were forecast for this season.

It is estimated that in normal years $500,000,000 of new money comes to New England from recreation, enriching retailers, transportation agencies, banks and real estate, leaving $15,000,000 behind in taxes.

Elliott Favors Ending Of Economic Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20—Unless retaliatory measures in the form of monetary and trade maneuvers and tariff reprisals are stopped there can be no revival of world economic prosperity and in its place will be substituted the sole aim of national survival in a world of warring economic systems, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University, told the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association here.

While deflation of economic credit is going on, he said, there is also taking place an enormous inflation of public credit being used as a remedy, and every step taken is toward national socialism. Immediate steps should be taken to reduce existing barriers to international trade, he declared.

Example of Canada And U. S. Wins Praise

Canada and the United States should unite in promoting world peace, according to Canon Samuel B Tyler, who spoke last night at the annual Canadian service in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. Members of Canadian organizations in Greater Boston were guests.

Canon Tyler declared "that for nearly a century and a quarter our countries have lived side by side with a frontier thousands of miles long undefended. The world today stands in need of this neighborly spirit."

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Liberty Mutual is one of the strongest insurance companies in the world — with Assets of $23,957,159.00; Reserves for Liabilities of $16,901,631.00; a net Surplus of $4,051,491; and a Contingency Reserve of $3,004,037 (December 31, 1932). It has earned and paid its regular 20% dividends to policyholders and has increased its resources and surplus each year during the depression.

These are the reasons why the Jacksons induced the Clarks to buy their insurance in this really modern way. As a matter of fact, Liberty Mutual policyholders are our best salesmen. They are so well pleased with the claim handling service they receive and with the savings that they renew their policies year after year, and recommend Liberty to their friends. Our automobile insurance business increased 17% in 1932 and over half of this gain is the result of the coöperation of pleased policyholders.

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Boston	26.60	22.62	21.90
Buffalo	22.71	18.15	16.20
New York City	47.11	58.04	39.54
Philadelphia	32.01	24.62	24.62
Portland, Me.	17.49	13.00	10.29
Springfield	14.90	11.18	10.82
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HARTFORD, CONN., Capitol Building
HAVERHILL, MASS., 4 Essex Street
LAWRENCE, MASS., Cregg Building
LYNN, MASS., Central National Bank Bldg.
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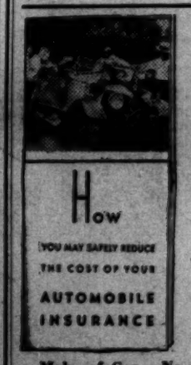

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WHITE CLOVER HONEY—Vermont and New York State apiaries send this delightful sweet direct to us. 3½ lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.00.

100% PURE MAPLE SYRUP—Maple, the whole maple and nothing but maple, with that north woods flavor impossible to imitate. 1 gal. $2.50; ½ gal. $1.50; 1 qt. $1.00.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Fine, clean fruit; no culls. Make delicious apple sauce, desserts, etc. 5 lb. pkg. 75c.

PAPAYA MARMALADE—Something "different" in marmalades, with a delicious flavor all its own. Made from genuine Papaya, one of the most valued fruits of the tropics. In ½ pint and pint jars, 25c and 40c respectively. By the ½ doz. $1.20 and $2.25.

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No scraps are used in Prudence Hash, no left-overs, no skin, no gristle. Only tender, young beef is used and an exact proportion of lean and fat meat and choicest, mealy potatoes.

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It takes only three minutes to serve Prudence Hash piping hot, crusted a golden brown, savory, appetizing, hearty—a dish that delights every one in the family. And a man's-sized serving costs only six cents!

Please, for your own sake, don't just ask the grocer for "hash"; ask for *Prudence* by name.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. At the same time, put on your pantry shelves a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are worthy members of the proud Prudence family.

Company Pension Schemes Insecure, Counselors Find

Years of Service and Lack of Protection Weaken Plan for Old Age

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Industrial relations counselors, who have made a study of the pension movement in American industry, found that only 3 per cent of the 4,000,000 workers participating in industrial pension schemes "may be said to be actually and dependably protected," according to the report, made public today.

The counselors stress that not one company maintains an irrevocable pension plan and that, "strictly speaking, no industrial pension in existence offers absolute pension security to the participants."

This situation has resulted in focusing employees' interest on immediate earnings rather than on deferred pension income of questionable dependability, the report says, and there is little expectation of a change in this respect "unless existing plans can be revised so as to give greater financial and legal security."

"While many companies approach or achieve either financial or legal security of their pension plans," the counselors state, "so few combine all the conditions of complete security that more than nine-tenths of the workers covered under all plans may lose their pension prospects at any time, due to the lack of either legal or financial guarantees, or both.

"Long service requirements, calling for 20 or 25 years of continuous employment with the same company, likewise have detracted from the value of pension offers, in the view of employees. Modern industrial conditions, such as consolidations, frequent changes of production methods, changes of markets, put an increasing number of obstacles in the way of long uninterrupted employment with one firm. Should the worker remain with one employer for so long a period and survive to retirement age, he may or may not draw his pension, according to the permanence of the pension plan maintained by his employer.

"Whatever value the industrial pension programs may have for individual employers operating plans, to the bulk of American wage earners they are of remote interest, only one worker out of seven being affected by the movement.

"Pension plans thus far have failed to be a factor in attracting desirable workers to any marked degree; there is little evidence that pension offers have decided the choice between jobs. Current wage and working conditions in the past have overshadowed the influence of pension prospects. The present disturbed condition of the labor market tends to intensify this situation."

Dr. Sutton Tells Stories of Birds He Saw in Arctic

The white gyrfalcon, the snowy owl and the long-tailed jaegar were among the most interesting arctic birds, that Dr. George M. Sutton of Cornell University described Saturday in the final lectures of the Massachusetts Audubon Society series. He spoke on "A Year of Bird Study on Southampton Island, Hudson Bay," at the Statler Hotel.

Dr. Sutton recently spent a year observing and studying the birds and other wild life on the edge of the Arctic Circle. He lived with the Eskimos—ate their food and slept in their igloos. He described the Eskimos as a very happy race, tremendously courteous and peaceful. To illustrate these traits, he told a number of their stories and fables, as well as his own experiences with them.

During the long winter, when the sun set at 1:30 p. m., Dr. Sutton made many paintings of the island birds that he had seen before they migrated south. With the thermometer sometimes at 40 degrees below zero he was troubled considerably by his brush freezing in the middle of a stroke. As the work was a constant source of wonder to the Eskimos he gave an igloo art exhibit which exicted even more more interest.

"The number of flowers in bloom about June 15," he declared, "was a great surprise. The marsh marigold was the loveliest. The treelessness of the island makes the flowers and rock ferns more prominent. The great variety of the bird life from the snowy bunting, which is the commonest bird, to the arctic tern, the greatest bird traveler, made the work most interesting." Dr. Sutton also showed pictures of the arctic tern which, he said, migrates from the arctic to the antarctic.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Norman Emmons, Boston, Mass.
Everett Kimball, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert Hunter, Cambridge, Mass.
Franklin Hunter, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert A. Cullen, Cambridge, Mass.
Thomas J. Kinnear, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Loretta K. Kinnear, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. William G. Bode, Springfield, Mass.
William G. Bode, Springfield, Mass.
W. I. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen F. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.
Maxwell Hodgdon, Brookline, Mass.

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OVERCOATS
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Complete Protection in Wet or Cold Weather
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Proofed by Burberrys
process, all fear of rain penetration is obviated, however prolonged or heavy the downpour, yet Burberry Overcoats ventilate naturally and are worn on fine days without overheating.
BURBERRYS Ltd HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

American Airways Opens Larger Boston Office

American Airways, Inc., operators of the Boston-New York and the Boston-Albany-Chicago and other air lines, announces the opening today of larger ground floor offices at 250 Boylston Street. Mr. Arthur L. May, city traffic manager, said that the new ticket office, which will combine an air passenger terminal with the regular city traffic office, providing comfortable waiting room facilities for passengers, was necessary, due to increased patronage of the lines.

Automobiles for the airport will continue to leave from the Hotel Statler, stopping at the passenger office en route, Mr. May said. Tickets and information on all air lines in the world will be available at the location, including the transoceanic Zeppelin service between Friedrichshafen, Ger., and Rio de Janeiro, South America.

Wood Heel Workers Strike In 15 Lynn Factories

LYNN, Mass., March 20 (AP)—Five hundred wood heel workers today left their employment in 15 Lynn wood heel factories in a move to obtain more favorable wage and working conditions.

The strikers reported that settlements were made almost at once with two manufacturers, the Shoe City Wood Heel Company and the Gulliford Wood Heel Company, and the settlements with several others were expected during the day.

SILVER AND FOOD.
There is no trace of a smear on silver cleaned with Goddard's Plate Powder. It produces a perfect polish combined with the utmost cleanliness.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons Leicester, England.
Stocked by Lewis & Conger and Charles & Co. of New York—and S. S. Pierce Co., Boston.

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Spring Fashions Display
Today in All Depts
BON MARCHE Ltd
BRIXTON
S.W.9

Modernistic Type of Architecture

Reprinted From Tunbridge Wells Advertiser—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, ENG.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Eng. — Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, was noted in the Tunbridge Wells Advertiser, in an article which quoted in full the dedication address read from the desk relating the history of the local church. Excerpts from the article follow:

"'In 1906 a few students of Christian Science met together in a private room in Southborough to read the Lesson-Sermon on Sundays. In 1910 a move was made to Grosvenor-road, Tunbridge Wells, and there the gradually increasing congregation met until 1914, in which year the group was organized as Christian Science Society, Tunbridge Wells, so becoming a recognized branch of The Mother Church.

"'At the time of the Society's formation a further move was made to Vale Towers. The next step was the purchase, in 1921, of a plot of ground in Little Mount Sion, and the erection upon it of a temporary structure. In April of that year the Society received recognition by The Christian Science Board of Directors as First Church of Christ, Scientist, Tunbridge Wells, and the opening services in the new temporary building were held on the first Sunday in January, 1922.

"'Just ten years later the first services were held in our permanent church home. In 1928 the present site was purchased, and in April, 1929, the decision was made by the members to go forward with plans and preparations for erecting a Church and Sunday School.'"

Personages in European News

★ ★ ★

It is highly important that the right man should be in the post of Secretary-General at the French Foreign Office. He acts as permanent head of the Quai d'Orsay, and if ministers come and go he assures a continuity of method and aim.

For many years M. Philippe Berthelot fulfilled the functions of secretary; now he retires and is succeeded by M. Alexis Léger. M. Léger, it is significant to note, was the confidant and right-hand man of Aristide Briand. He really began his career at Washington, during the Naval Conference of 1921.

True, M. Léger was at that time already regarded as an expert on Asiatic affairs, but it was not until M. Briand noticed him and sought his counsels that he became a diplomatist for whom a great future was foreseen. Born in the Antilles, he was well acquainted with American civilization. Educated in England, he spoke the language and understood the people.

M. Briand kept him by his side, and he participated in the remarkable series of diplomatic events that marked the long reign of his chief at the Quai. There was Locarno, there was the Briand-Kellogg pact, there was the campaign for European union, there was the London Naval Conference.

France without question played the leading part in the League of Nations, and if the name of Briand was in everybody's mouth, that of Léger was known to all who intimately followed the debates and negotiations. Never did M. Léger show that he was not completely in accord with the minister; he carried out his wishes loyally.

But it is known that he did not hesitate to raise objections privately, and that he was appreciated not as a "yes-man" but as one who expressed, to the proper person, his opinion in the frankest possible terms. It is not surprising that he should reach at last the summit of the diplomatic hierarchy.

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No European figure is more familiar than that of M. Paul Hymans who presided over the Assembly of the League of Nations that had to deal with the Sino-Japanese problem. For myself, I seem always to have known this most international of Belgians.

After many years he remains unchanged; svelte, well-groomed, distinguished in his manners, imperturbable and cultured. His white curly hair, in contrast with bushy black eyebrows, his large forehead and thin face, mark him out in the international meetings, of which he has surely an unequaled experience.

When M. Hymans represents his country as Foreign Minister, he is invariably listened to with exceptional respect. Is it not all to the good that the ministers of small countries have come to play a rôle as influential as their colleagues of great nations? It is their personality, not their backing of men and munitions, that counts.

Behind the old-time diplomatists there was always a suggestion of force. The size and strength of their country mattered. But in the League some of the outstanding men, like M. Hymans, are those who are valued only for the thought, the tact, the skill, they can bring to the problems that beset mankind.

The Belgian Minister is particularly effective in his improvisations, which suddenly clarify a discussion that has become too involved. He is usually short and pointed in his comments, and though he can be eloquent on occasion, it is brevity and clarity that he prefers to vague verbosity. To enumerate the difficult questions which have been intrusted to his authority and which he has helped to elucidate, would be to write the story of the League in the critical and overcharged years that have followed the World War.

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Has a hotel the right to a place in this column? Yes, when it is the famous Hôtel des Reservoirs at Versailles. It had for me, as for many others, acquired a personality, and when I learned that it had closed its doors, it seemed that a portion of the past which was filled with vivid memories had disappeared.

For it was in the Hôtel des Reservoirs that the German delegation took up its abode during the preliminaries of the making of the peace treaty, and it was there that I listened to the sorrowful comments of one of them.

Of course the site and the building itself carry us back to the days of the ancient monarchy; and the rooms have been put to a variety of uses. In 1814, it was here that the Emperors of Russia and of Austria and the King of Prussia stayed when Napoleon was defeated. Again in 1871, after the French collapse, several German princes lived beneath its roof.

But perhaps the Hôtel is best known as the rendezvous of notabilities on the election of a President of the Republic. Several times I have gone there to eat sole, and to await the result of the septennial ballot of deputies and senators. Presumably the old custom is now at an end—so far as the Hôtel des Reservoirs is concerned. Yet every stone of the edifice, though it be but a hotel, is historical, and it is not the least interesting sight of the town founded for his royal pleasure by Louis XIV.

S. H.

France Urged to End Debt Default to U. S.

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—Payment of $19,000,000 interest on war debts to the United States, which was defaulted by France last Dec. 15, was brought officially before the Chamber of Deputies March 18 in a resolution presented by M. René Richard, a Radical Socialist Deputy.

The present attitude of the Government was still doubtful.

Friends of M. Edouard Daladier, Premier, said he was not convinced as to the wisdom of payment, but many deputies thought the Premier would soon realize that a majority favored it and that he would swing into line.

Canal to Be Widened

Widening of the Cape Cod Canal, to a bottom width of 170 feet between Sagamore Bridge and Buzzards Bay Railroad Bridge, starts about May 1, mariners were notified today by the federal Department of Commerce. A seagoing hopper dredge will be used in extending the present 100-foot width of that section of the waterway to the 170-foot width authorized.

DeMolay Court Elects

Lawrence L. Lovett of Cambridge was elected president of the Massachusetts Court, DeMolay Legion of Honor, held at the Boston Square and Compass Club, Saturday evening. The following officers were elected to assist him: Robert H. Waldman of Chelsea and Lothrop H. Dodge of Melrose, vice presidents; William K. Walters of Stow, secretary, and Roger N. Howes of Lynn, treasurer.

'Salesmen' Warning Issued

Warning was issued to the public today against salesmen representing themselves to be Harvard students. Investigation has shown that many were in no way connected with the university. When such claims are made the salesman should be asked to show his Bursar's Card of Identification.

American States Profit

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20—American States Public Service Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, profit of $141,827 after ordinary taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $267,462 in 1931.

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Ed Wynn Announces Chain

★ ★ ★

Advertising Restricted to 30 Words at Each End of Any Program an Important Feature

★ ★ ★

OUT of the welter of rumor and conjecture about the proposed formation of a new nation-wide broadcasting network, planned as a competitor of the two existing national systems, has come a definite announcement by Ed Wynn, the popular radio and stage comedian, that before the month is over the first units of such an enterprise will be in operation.

Called the Atlantic Seaboard Broadcasting Company, a six-station hookup extending from New York to Washington is now being tested. This unit is a subsidiary of the Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which Mr. Wynn is president. The stations to be lined are WCDA, New York, key station; WOAX, Trenton; WPEN, Philadelphia; WDEL, Wilmington; WCBM, Baltimore, and WOL, Washington.

Later it is proposed to add other stations, Mr. Wynn announcing that he has 37 stations south of Washington and 40 between Chicago and Seattle lined up for his network. All of the stations in the original group and most of the others are in the low power class, which means their coverage is confined largely to their immediate local areas. There is no intention, Mr. Wynn stated, to wean present members away from the other two major networks.

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All eyes in the radio world naturally are focused upon this new enterprise. Earlier reports were to the effect that Mr. Wynn intended to act as master of ceremonies throughout the entire day's schedule of his network. It is not regarded likely, however, that at the outset the network will offer more than one or two hours a day of programs to its member stations. Whether Mr. Wynn will sever his present connection as featured star of a sponsored program on the NBC network has not been revealed.

Backers of the project remain undisclosed, although Mr. Wynn has stated that he is putting $200,000 of his own money into it and has also declared that "one of the richest men in the world is interested in this third chain."

It is known that the Michigan State Network, headed by George Trendle, operator of WXYZ, Detroit, is intended as a later link in the network, and Mr. Wynn has stated that one of the first sponsors of its programs will be the National Steel Company, Detroit, headed by George Fink. Mr. Wynn has also stated that he has several dozen commercial concerns already committed to "buying time" on his net.

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Considerable interest is evidenced in Mr. Wynn's declaration that advertising will be confined to not more than 30 words at the beginning and end of each program with none interspersed. Every program, he said, will be tied in with newspaper advertising, to which listeners will be referred. In announcing the project, Mr. Wynn asserted that radio has taken much business away from newspapers and magazines and it is his intention to "throw some of the business back."

In radio circles the commercial aspects of the project were looked upon with question. For one thing, radiocasting is facing at the present time the severest depression in its six or seven years as an advertising medium. Networks and stations alike have been pulling in their horns lately because of the curtailment of sponsored programs, especially acute now because of the announced intention of leading cigarette sponsors to drop or cut down their radio presentations during the tobacco price war.

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For another thing, it is known that no contractual agreements have been made with any stations in the proposed network, although the amalgamated organization has stood the expense of installing all network lines. Tests have been conducted—and reported as satisfactorily—on Western Union leased wires in linking the stations. These must be specially engineered but are considerably less expensive than telephone company lines, for which networks and stations throughout the United States now spend some $10,000,000 annually for chain and remote control connections. Wire charges are the largest item of operating expense in the conduct of any network.

Then there is the question whether sponsors will be attracted to a group of stations of powers ranging from 100 to 500 watts, which necessarily have limited service ranges. With a few exceptions, the existing networks will not take on stations whose powers are under 500 watts. The success of the Wynn enterprise, however, may force a change in the attitude of the two big network organizations on this score, possibly leading to a situation in which the 300 or more local low power stations will also be in demand by the other networks.

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62 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1 (Sloane 0333)
121 Church Rd., Barnes (River. 2317) Clapham South Tube Station, S. W. 12 (Battersea 2360)
224 Norwood Road, S. E. 27 (Streatham 7480)
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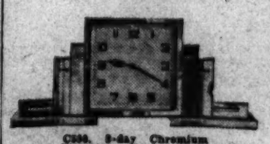
C594. 8-day Chromium Timepiece. 5¼ ins. high. £3. 10. 0

C593. 8-day Chromium Timepiece with luminous dial. 5½ ins. high. £4. 10. 0
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For the School . . . Girl by Debenhams
Garments are cut by experts and made under the personal direction of the Head of the Department.

Smart School Coat in soft diagonal Tweed, lined through, cut on new lines. In navy, beige, other shades to order. Size 36 ins. 95/6
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Cardigan Suit in fine plain coloured Tweed, beige, rust, and blue. All sizes 10 to 18 years. 3½ Gns.

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Rising 1/- per size.
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Wigmore Street (Cavendish Square), London, W.1

Wet Leaders Make Victory Forecast; Drys Hard at Work

Temperance Advocates Keep Out of Limelight to Aid Their Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—Wet headquarters here today forecast early repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, on the basis of adoption by 17 states of the necessary machinery for state conventions to act on the resolution passed by Congress last month.

Dry organizations refused to comment publicly on the wet claims, but several leaders said that their confidential information from the several states did not bear them out, and on the contrary, gave drys every reason to believe that repeal was still several years in the future.

Attitude of the wet and dry groups differs markedly in that the wets confidently predict complete and overwhelming victory within as short a period as a year. Dry organizations, on the other hand, are carefully refraining from any extensive claims as to their strength and are attracting as little publicity to their work as possible.

As a result of their restraint they are doing more work than is generally suspected. In some quarters it is believed that they have already made sure of more than enough state Legislatures to prevent ratification of repeal by the necessary three-fourths of the states and that the final outcome will be a decided surprise to their confident opponents.

The announcement of wet success was made by Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the Association Against the Prohibiton Amendment. Besides stating that 17 states have already provided for the holding of state conventions to act on repeal he added that similar provisions have passed one house of the Legislature in six additional states and that it is believed nine more legislatures will have acted within a few days.

If Mr. Shouse's information is correct 32 states will have provided the necessary machinery for ratification or rejection of repeal within a short time. In nine more states similar bills are in preparation, he said. In the balance of seven states, two legislatures are to meet shortly and there is said to be agitation for special sessions in five more.

But drys point out that the actual passage of legislation providing for conventions to act on repeal does not in itself constitute a wet victory. Many legislatures with dry convictions vote to hold repeal conventions, on the ground that the public should have an opportunity to express its final will on the subject.

The 17 states which have already completed provisions for conventions are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Similar bills have been passed by one house of the Legislature in California, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Texas. Mr. Shouse expects action soon in Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

Bills are in preparation in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and Tennessee. The Florida Legislature meets on April 4. The Louisiana one has been called in extra session. Others which may be called are Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia and Georgia. The North Dakota Legislature adjourned after the Senate failed to pass a House bill for a repeal convention.

Michigan Wets Halted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., March 20—A petition seeking to halt the scheduled April 3 election of delegates to a state convention for considering ratification by Michigan of the proposed twenty-first amendment to the Federal Constitution has been presented to the Michigan Supreme Court.

Mr. Luren D. Dickinson, former Lieutenant-Governor and now president of the Michigan Allied Forces for Prohibition, is plaintiff in the case, which was filed Saturday. The petition asks a writ of mandamus to halt certification by Mr. Frank D. FitzGerald, Secretary of State, of candidates for delegate to the convention.

New Peace Basis Founded at Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

matic bloc, in which Yugoslavia at present takes the lead, was evidence of alarm.

Poland, too, took ominous measures for eventual defense at Danzig and in the Corridor. The unfavorable impression was strengthened by German Fascist activity in the demilitarized zones near French frontiers. In short, there was a general stirring which, with strained Franco-Italian relations, strained Italo-Yugoslavian relations, strained Roumano-Hungarian relations, strained German-Polish relations, with rumors of fresh alliances on pre-war pattern and with apparent failure of the Disarmament Conference, boded no good.

Fresh Peace Hopes

The intervention of Mr. MacDonald at Geneva, and now at Rome, together with the conciliatory attitude of Signor Mussolini in his proposal to establish coöperation for peace, and the sympathetic, though analytical, comments of France, together with the not unfavorable German reception of the British plan have undoubtedly aroused fresh hopes of active negotiations which will have positive results. Care must be taken to avoid the suggestion of founding a directory of great powers which would override the smaller nations, which are wedded to the League. Mr. MacDonald gave the necessary assurances to Mr. Bosko Jevtitch, leader of the Little Entente diplomatic union, Dr. Edward Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, who appear satisfied. It will be seen, however, that the situation is complicated and that the problem of revision of treaties, which is now brought up in acute form and is as vital as the problem of disarmament, will be difficult to solve because of diametrical opposition of of opinions.

On the disarmament plan itself, boldly propounded by Mr. MacDonald, there are diverse views which must be allowed time to assimilate themselves. Mr. MacDonald properly foresaw that his proposals would entirely please nobody and, in putting forward figures, intended to furnish a basis of discussion rather than an alterable scheme. M. Daladier lays stess on the need of guarantees and the need of effective control. Parts of the French plan are discovered in the British plan. The French Army would lose 160,000 men and be deprived of colonial troops maintained on metropolitan territory. Heavy artillery and large tanks disappear. Air forces are reduced by two-thirds. On the naval side virtual parity with Italy would result from acceptance. It will be readily understood that reflection is necessary from the French viewpoint.

Peace in Balance

Doubts are expressed whether Germany will be content with the unquestionable advantages it receives. It has nominal equality in man power with France and with Poland, but the fate of the Reichswehr and semimilitary forces, such as the Hitler troops and Steel Helmets is problematical. In material and in air and navy, restrictions remain, though subject to further discussion at a later date. It is interesting to observe the moderate tone of the Hitlerite press, which, however, insists on equality as contrasted with the pungent criticisms of the Opposition.

In England the Manchester Guardian, curiously enough, protests against the rearmament of Germany, though in general the British press praises the plan as a remarkably constructive attempt.

Finally note should be taken of two tendencies in Great Britain. One is that in no case must England be drawn into anotner war, and that if the present efforts break down, then the British engagements based on the hypothesis of a pacific Europe, organized in a general league, cannot hold. The other is that England is pledged to defend not particular countries but the whole system of law and order, and could not stand aside were peace challenged. It is impossible to affirm too emphatically that the issues which Europe is facing now are those of war or peace. There must not be failure.

Four-Power Conference On Peace Is Big Result Of Anglo-Italian Meeting

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 20—A four-power conference of Britain, France, Germany and Italy is to be held at Rome to implement a plan for extracting Europe from its present dangerous situation to which Signor Benito Mussolini and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Italian and British Premiers, have agreed in fundamentals during the historic two days' discussion which ended at noon today, when the British Prime Minister and Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, left for Paris and London. France, it is stated on good authority, has agreed to attend.

The initial step to establish the desired collaboration between the four western powers has already been taken. Not only have the French and German Governments been fully acquainted with the Rome discussions, but it is also understood that Washington has now been officially informed of the Italian Premier's initiative. The British ministers, when in Paris, intend to confer with members of the French Government so that the prospect of closer collaboration between the four leading European powers is in sight and it is confidently expected here that Herr Adolf Hitler, German Chancellor, will visit Rome in the near future. It is hoped that the visit may coincide with the first meeting of the premiers of the four powers.

Confidence is expressed in diplomatic circles here that the pacification of Europe can now be secured, though it is recognized that the French desire to bring in other countries constitutes a difficulty.

Meanwhile there is of course no question of a separate Anglo-Italian agreement and Mr. MacDonald flatly denied this morning that such an agreement had been reached or that there was any intention of "imposing" an agreement upon other nations.

What he and Signor Mussolini are doing is to explore the ground for the best means of reaching a full understanding between the four powers to restore international confidence and a better feeling in Europe.

The future action and policy of the four great European powers, according to Signor Mussolini's plan, should be guided by two fundamentals, namely the Kellogg pact and the "no force" declaration recently proposed by Britain. On such a basis, and with the certainty that in no circumstances will there be resort to force, it will evidently be possible to discuss from a fresh standpoint many European problems that seem today insoluble except by war. Acceptance of the no force undertaking would also considerably facilitate a solution of the disarmament problems, since it would not only render unnecessary any increase in armaments, but would also render possible their gradual and substantial reduction.

From this aspect Signor Mussolini's project and the British disarmament proposals submitted at Geneva last week are considered here as interdependent.

As to details of Signor Mussolini's project, it is believed in usually well-informed quarters that in addition to the proposal for a four-power conference it suggests a political and armaments truce for five years. The utmost care is taken to avoid the words "revision of peace treaties" in the plan so as not to raise unnecessary hostile reactions. Political problems now dividing many European countries would, however, be examined and, if possible, settled within that period. The Italian plan is also said to contemplate settlement of Franco-Italian problems, notably naval questions. For the sake of securing agreement Italy, it is believed, would be willing to abandon its claim of naval parity, or at any rate make equivalent concessions.

The general impression here of the British Minister's visit is that it constitutes a message of peace to Europe. Signor Mussolini, in the view of Rome, has taken the lead in the international political field by submitting to the British Prime Minister a concrete detailed plan for settling the more important European political questions and at the same time for securing collaboration of the four great western powers to promote, in the spirit of the Kellogg pact and the "no force" declaration, a long period of peace for Europe and the world.

The Italian plan, details of which are being kept strictly secret pending negotiations for ultimate agreement between the powers concerned, aims at replacing the present imposed peace upon Europe by an agreed peace, to be achieved by pacific methods. Thus it is held to constitute the first practical suggestion put forward to remove the present critical impasse.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Harris & Ewing

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Alabama Farmers Urged to Raise All Their Own Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—If unemployment is to be relieved through a back-to-the-farm movement, farmers will be compelled to get back to the "live-at-home" system of farming—producing every item they can for their own consumption and practicing extreme economy on other items. This is set forth by Mr. F. W. Gist, Alabama and federal agricultural statistician.

Mr. Gist says 6000 families moved to farms in Alabama last year. If the back-to-the-farm movement continues, two economic conditions will result, he says. In the first place, those unemployed who seek a living in agricultural production will readily find it because it is obvious that any family can obtain its necessary food by producing it from the soil.

However, while they are doing this they will be increasing farm production and necessarily reducing the unit value in cash of the commodities which they can produce, he says. So long as these commodities are confined to personal consumption, the price makes no difference, Mr. Gist points out.

Consequently, as he sees it, every farmer should grow as much food and feedstuffs as he desires for his own consumption and cut down on that designed for sale.

Zangara, Cermak Slayer, Is Executed in Florida

RAIFORD, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Giuseppe Zangara, the man who killed Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago and wounded four others in an attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt at Miami, Feb. 15, was electrocuted here today.

Zangara shot Mayor Cermak and four other persons the night of Feb. 15 in Miami as a bystander deflected the aim of the pistol he had leveled at Mr. Roosevelt, then President-Elect. He was sentenced to 80 years imprisonment for assault with attempt to kill in four cases in the shooting. Mayor Cermak passed on March 6 and Zangara pleaded guilty to murder.

His other victims were Mrs. Joe H. Gill of Miami, now recovering from a serious wound, Miss Margaret Kruis, Newark, N. J., Mr. William Sinnott, New York, and Mr. Russell Caldwell of Coconut Grove, Fla., all of whom have recovered.

Andover Elects Fuess Acting Head Master

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., March 20 — Trustees of Phillips Academy have elected Dr. Claude M. Fuess as acting head master of the Academy to succeed Dr. Charles H. Forbes, it was announced today. He is particularly known for his work in biography and English.

The trustees also elected Judge Elias B. Bishop of Newton Center to succeed Dr. James H. Ropes of Cambridge as president of the board. Two new trustees were elected: Philip L. Reed, vice-president and treasurer of Armour & Company, of Chicago, and Lloyd D. Brace, a vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston.

Balanced Budget Gives British No Tax Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Estimates made by Barclay's Bank, one of Britain's five biggest financial institutions, show that while the British state budget is likely to balance this year there is little prospect of sufficient surplus for any relief from taxation if capital payments toward debt extinction are continued.

The bank, in these circumstances, advises temporary suspension of the sinking fund. On the other hand it opposes any unbalancing of the budget. Its argument is that with sterling no longer linked with gold, an unbalanced budgetary position might easily lead to currency inflation and to a loss of the confidence created by the fact that the national finances are now upon a sounc basis.

Decision in French Debt Payment Near

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, it was believed in Chamber of Deputies lobbies today, is ready to declare shortly for the payment of the $19,000,000 owed the United States.

The Premier talked lengthily with Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour yesterday regarding the problem which was brought to issue by Deputy Rene Richard's resolution in the Chamber. Former Premier Edouard Herriot expected to push it through the Foreign Affairs Committee within a week.

M. Daladier, it was thought, is unlikely to make the payment a question of confidence but would give it government support the moment he is satisfied the Chamber majority is available.

Harvard Teachers Get Study Grants

Grants totaling $43,000 were made to 47 members of the Harvard faculty for research work in their respective fields during the next two years.

The variety of studies proposed vary from "the construction of a map of Mars" to a study of "Chinese and Mongolian Mammals" and an investigation into Plato's "Doctrine of Nonbeing."

The grants are made "in the interests of, or for promoting the physical and material welfare and prosperity of the human race, or to investigate and determine the value or importance of any discovery or invention," and "for the encouragement and advancement of original research."

Congress Indicates Slowing Up of Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

measure today, but no meetings were scheduled by the Senate Committee, giving rise to the impression that no further Senate action is contemplated until after the House has acted.

Opposition is directed primarily at the domestic allotment provisions which constitute the backbone of the bill. Millers, packers and other processors who would be taxed for the purpose of raising funds with which to compensate producers for reduction in production are maintaining that it would put a burden of about $800,000,000 on consumers, raising the cost of foodstuffs at groceries by this amount.

Even Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina, whose cotton option bill is included in the Administration measure almost verbatim, has indicated his dissatisfaction with other portions and is expected to support amendments which may change it drastically.

Uncertain, Says Pittman

Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, president pro tempore of the Senate, summed up the situation as being one of extreme uncertainty. He said the bill carried so many different ideas that it is certain to provoke opposition, and calls for conservative action to make it effective.

"As introduced, it is the foundation for arguments and amendments," he said. "We will get something out of it, but I doubt whether it will look anything like the present bill. It must be understood that it is not a Democratic proposition. It is pot pourri, the suggestion of everybody. Out of it will come something sane and satisfactory, I hope."

The bill, in its present form, provides an elastic method for raising farm commodity prices to the level of their pre-war parity with industrial commodities. Both the domestic allotment and the land-leasing plans are provided and the Secretary of Agriculture is given discretion to choose either method for all or any one of the basic commodities named in the bill.

He is further empowered to enter into agreements with processors and groups of producers of any one commodity to control its market. That this would involve a breach of the Sherman Antitrust Act is the basis for considerable opposition.

Senator William E. Borah (D.) of Idaho is disappointed in the failure of the measure to provide for refinancing of farm mortgages and Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, Progressive leader, has several amendments in view. Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican of New York, floor leader in the House, is also dissatisfied with the bill in its present form.

Canada Increases 1932 Metal Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 20—Canada increased her percentage of the world's output of metals in 1932, an enviable accomplishment in the face of reduced world demand and greatly depreciated prices.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that "Canada has developed during the past decade large base metal properties with the contingent smelting and refining facilities which have assisted her in retaining her place in the world markets in times when the supply far exceeds the demand."

Canada's share of gold, silver, lead and zinc increased in the last year. World production figures for nickel and copper are not yet available, but in 1931 Canada produced 82.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively, of the world output of these metals. Canada has thus more than held its standing among world producers of metals, which for 1931 were: first place in nickel, second place in gold, third place in silver and zinc, and fourth place in lead and copper.

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The Children's Page

Wise Old Owl Gives a Party

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

WISE Old Owl sat hunched up on the lowest branch of the Great Oak, blinking his eyes speepily. Over in the west the sun was just sinking behind the hill, and the sky was filled with flaming color. But Wise Old Owl wasn't even looking at the beautiful sight in front of him. He was ruffling his feathers, and stretching stiffly, and muttering crossly to himself.

"What a place! What a place!" he scolded. "This farm has been a perfect bedlam all day! I've scarcely slept three winks!"

The lovely red, and orange, and lavender clouds spread higher in the sky, but Wise Old Owl was too much out of sorts to pay the least attention to it.

"Such squawking! Such yelping! Such screeching! Such an uproar! Going on all day! And half the night! Why can't these animals live at peace with each other, I should like to know! One thing is sure," he muttered. "If this place does not quiet down I'm going to move somewhere else. I like this farm. I like Farmer Hawkins—I like him very much. I like his family. I like the other animals, too—if they would only behave a little better."

With that Wise Old Owl settled himself grumpily and stared straight ahead, sitting so still that he looked like a bit of the oak branch itself. By and by he chuckled hoarsely to himself. Then he winked one eye, slowly and solemnly, as much as to say that he had stumbled upon a great secret. In a moment he chuckled again.

A Message for Reddy Fox

It was precisely at that moment that Little Red Hen came through the hedge, stepping along briskly. She had been over in the oat field eating her supper and was much later than she should have been in starting for home. Just as she came under the Great Oak a deep voice boomed out from above, "Whoo? Whoo?" What a start it gave her! "Why—why—why—" she stammered, "it's I, Little Red Hen."

"Ah, good evening, Little Red Hen. And how do you find yourself this evening?" asked Wise Old Owl.

"Very well, indeed," answered Little Red Hen politely. "But I'm very late and, if you will excuse me, I must hurry on."

"Quite so!" said Wise Old Owl, gravely. "I know, of course, that you must be in haste since dusk is coming on, but I hope I may ask a slight favor of you. I wonder if you would not be kind enough to stop by Reddy Fox's den and give him a message for me?"

Little Red Hen trembled in every feather.

"Tell him, please," went on Wise Old Owl, 'that, without fail, he must be at a meeting here under the Great Oak at midnight. Important business is on hand. You will be here yourself doubtless."

That finished the matter for Wise Old Owl and he settled back on his perch. But Little Red Hen fairly gasped with astonishment. Could she believe her ears? Wise Old Owl was asking her, telling her, in fact, to stop at Reddy Fox's home and talk with him. Now if there was anyone on the farm that she shunned it was Reddy, and if there was any place she kept clear of it was his den. However, when Wise Old Owl spoke no one ever thought of disobeying, so Little Red Hen bravely turned her face in the direction of Reddy's home and set off as fast as her legs could carry her.

A Knock at the Door

Her little rap-rap at the door was a very soft little rap-rap. She hoped with all her heart that Reddy would not hear it. But he did, and he lost no time in opening the door. He stared at Little Red Hen, and she stared back at him. Never in all their lives had they come so close together—Little Red Hen had seen to that. Reddy took a quick step forward. But when Little Red Hen said politely (even though her voice did shake a bit), "Good evening, friend!" he stepped back and answered just as politely, "Good evening. Won't you come in?"

"No, thank you," hurried on Little Red Hen, "I only stopped by to invite you to a meeting under the Great Oak tonight. At midnight. Wise Old Owl hopes you will not forget."

Little Red Hen made a pretty bow and tripped away toward home. Reddy Fox rubbed his chin thoughtfully and looked after her. "Well, well, well!" he mused. "Well, well, well!" And when he went back into the kitchen and told his wife who their caller had been, she stared at him in bewilderment and said, "Well, well, well!" too.

Wise Old Owl was hardly through chuckling to himself about Little Red Hen and her errand when jumpity, jumpity, jump through the long grass came Mr. Gray Rabbit.

"Whoo, whoo, whoo?" called Wise Old Owl. Gray Rabbit stopped stock still and sat up on his haunches. "It is I—Gray Rabbit," he faltered. Through the dusk he could just make out Wise Old Owl sitting in the tree overhead.

"You seem to be in somewhat of a rush," said Wise Old Owl. "Nevertheless I must ask if you will kindly look up Spot, the sheep dog, and tell him to keep in mind the meeting here beneath the Great Oak at midnight."

Gray Rabbit was dumbfounded. What was this that Wise Old Owl was asking him to do? Didn't he spend hours and hours and hours every day trying to keep out of Shep's way? Yet here he was being asked to hunt him up and give him a message! Well, if Wise Old Owl said to do it he knew very well that it had to be done, so off he loped.

He was quite sure where Shep was to be found, and when he walked straight up to him and said, "Good evening!" there never was a more surprised dog in the world. "Good evening, yourself!" Shep replied, not thinking at the moment of anything else to say. In his whole life he had never spoken a friendly word to any of Gray Rabbit's family.

Gray Rabbit told his business, spoke of what a pleasant day it had been, and hopped along homeward. He knew that Shep was watching every step he took, but someway he did not feel in the least disturbed about it.

"Well," remarked Shep to the moon which was just beginning to show in the sky. "Well, what do you make of that?" As the moon made no reply, Shep sat very still for a while, thinking the thing through by himself. Presently he got up and trotted off in the direction of the Great Oak. If there were to be any more surprises Shep wasn't going to miss them.

Meantime Wise Old Owl had stopped a Brown Sparrow who was hurrying home and had sent him off with his heart in his mouth, so to speak, to summon Mr. Hawk to the gathering. A timid little Field Mouse had been startled half out of his wits when he was halted by the loud, "Whoo, whoo?" After a moment's delay he had taken to his heels and set out in search of Black Cat, according to orders.

It really was a queer crowd that came together at the stroke of twelve. Of course they had all been there many times before, but not all at one time. Little Red Hen and Reddy Fox sat side by side as friendly as you please, talking of the weather and the crops. Black Cat and Mistress Mouse discussed the moon and other wonders of nature, and seemed to be enjoying each other's company immensely. The Sparrow and Mr. Hawk exchanged views on aviation and hoped the wind next day would be suitable for flying. Squirrels, sheep, turkeys, geese, dogs, pigeons—everyone, in fact, who made their home on the farm (save Farmer Hawkins and his family) stood about, talking in the pleasantest manner.

The Midnight Meeting

No one noticed at all that the meeting was never called to order. If anybody wondered what the business was which brought them together they did not mention it. They paid no attention whatever to the fact that there was no secretary's report, no motions made, no election of officers—and no speeches. After Wise Old Owl had called the roll and each had answered by name to his, "Whoo, whoo?" they fell to talking and kept it up steadily. Such a quack-quack, baa-baa, gobble-gobble, chatter-chatter, mew-mew went on that Farmer Hawkins, up at the farm, turned in his sleep and said to himself, "What a hubbub down in the wood—but what a pleasant sound!"

By and by, long before anyone was ready to go home, Wise Old Owl said slowly and solemnly, "The meeting is adjourned."

Everyone looked at him blankly and kept right on talking. Wise Old Owl rapped sharply on the branch and spoke again. This time he said, "It is time to go home," and that they could all understand. Each one began at once to say what a nice evening they had had, and then they set out for home.

Little Red Hen went as far as the den with Reddy the Fox, and even ran in for a second to see how sweet the two baby Foxes looked asleep in their crib. Mistress Mouse and Black Cat walked all the way to the barn together and separated at the door, after a short stop to admire the moon. Shep and Gray Rabbit loped along up to the farmyard gate, where they parted in high good humor. Little Sparrow left Mr. Hawk at his home in the wood and flew on to the barn. "Let me know," Mr. Hawk called after him, "when there is another meeting."

When the last of them was gone Wise Old Owl stretched himself and yawned. "Well," he said, "I imagine I shall have a little more peace around here tomorrow—and a chance to sleep!"

He made some queer noises deep in his troat which sounded very like someone having a good hearty laugh. Then he winked at the moon as though the two of them had a great secret together.

"You see!" he said. "Odd, isn't it? It only took a little getting together—that's all—just a little getting together!" With that he sent out a loud, "Whoo, whoo, whoo?" that could be heard far and wide over all the farm. Then he spread his great wings and flapped away through the moonlight on his nightly rounds.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Flowers Puzzle published last week:

(1) Daisy. (2) Aster. (3) Carnation. (4) Pansy. (5) Rose. (6) Arbutus.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan

Mrs. Rabbit's Bonnet

Mrs. Rabbit bought a bonnet—as gay as it could be—
She took it home and, frisking round, her bunnies cried with glee,
"O, Mother, try it on—we all must see!"

The straw was smooth and shiny—of a very palish brown—
Soft ruffles graced its beauty, peeping just below the crown;
A perfect match, the ribbons, for her gown.

"I'll hold the mirror up," said Pete, as gallant as could be.
"And I," said little Claribel, the youngest of the three,
"Will stand and guard your gloves—most carefully."

"And I," said Jeremy—who planned to be an architect—
"Will be the audience at large and scan the whole effect.
My verdict is—both stunning and correct." G. R. S.

The Little Squirrel That Journeyed

WHEN I was only a baby squirrel, I was taken to a farm to live with a little boy as his special pet. This boy was a dear, rosy-cheeked little fellow, with a happy, care-free laugh.

For some time I was kept in a box, and while I was generously fed and had a certain amount of attention devoted to me, yet I was often lonely; for squirrels, you know, were made to be active. In the course of time, however, the boy and his parents decided that I might safely be allowed my freedom. I was so happy to be free and able to scamper and leap about the huge trees on the lawn, that I thought I should never want anything better or different. But, when spring came I wanted a playmate. So I journeyed forth to find one.

Like some children do, I journeyed so far that I became confused and knew not which way to go to find my home, and, neither did I find the home of any other squirrel. I wandered about for several days, and finally came to a cottage with beautiful trees all around it and laughing children playing under them.

I looked on from the tree tops until I became very hungry. In the evening I ventured onto the roof of the cottage and then down to the back door—all was still; the door was open and I skipped softly inside. Over in one corner stood a table on which were delicious-smelling loaves of freshly baked bread. I had just gained the top of the table when in came the maid who shrieked. "A squirrel! A squirrel in the kitchen."

Two barefoot boys came running in; they called to their mother to come see the dear little squirrel. The mother, a sweet-faced, kindly woman, came to the door and she and the boys debated on what should be done with me. They had no idea to whom I belonged and this was in the days before rural telephones that now make communication with one's neighbors such an easy matter.

Several days went by and no one came to claim me, so these new masters made it their business to provide me with a suitable cage. This they bought from a neighbor who had previously kept squirrels. It was a large wire cage with a loft or upper story in which to sleep, and a wheel on the side on which to exercise.

This wheel was about 10 inches in diameter with parallel wires running horizontally; as I would climb forward the wheel would turn and the faster I climbed the faster it would turn until sometimes the wheel and I were seemingly one spinning object. It was great fun and I thoroughly enjoy having spectators.

The spring wore into summer and the summer was half gone when one day my first little master heard that these neighbors had captured a stray squirrel. Hoping that it might be his pet, he trudged across the fields and meadows to our home. While I, no doubt, looked like most other squirrels of my kind, yet, when the little master saw me, he was certain that I was his own; and such delight was written on his countenance as to make it impossible to think of disappointing him by even a suggestion that he might be mistaken. Entering into the spirit of the occasion myself, I made that old wheel spin faster and longer than ever I had before.

My new friends did not in the least doubt my little master's claim to me, and most willingly and happily restored me into his keeping.

The beautiful cage was necessarily left behind, and, I am told, was next occupied by a disabled blue jay, which after it had recovered, learned to use the wheel, too.

My little master is now a successful business man in one of the large cities. Of the other two boys, one is a successful lawyer in the South, with a kennel of dogs for a hobby; the other a business man in one of the capital cities, with a young son who befriends every stray animal that comes his way. I feel sure that each of these men have a special nook in their treasure house of memories, for the little red squirrel that journeyed.

Nancy and the Carrier Pigeon

MANY years ago there lived a little girl in Virginia named Nancy. She had a sister named Virginia, a brother Henry, and a brother William. They had moved from Warrenton, out into the country, where their father had built a nice new house on a high hill with lovely trees around, and a flower garden.

It was not far from the town, and father used to go back and forth every day to his store. He loved horses, and taught the children to ride almost as soon as they could walk.

Not far away from the house was the big barn where the horses stayed at night. One lovely summer morning Nancy walked over to the barn to get some corn for her pet hen. As she was coming back she noticed a pigeon that was not able to fly. She had never seen a pigeon just like it before. It was quite tame and ate the corn from her hand.

She took the pigeon home and nursed it very tenderly and when her father saw it he said, "That is a carrier pigeon." Then he looked under its wing and found the name and address of its owner, and he said, "Why, this pigeon belongs to Mr. Willett, the man who sold me the lumber for our house. You must write to him and tell him about it."

Little Nancy wrote the letter with her mother's help, but she was sad to think she must give up her lovely pet. Mr. Willett lived in Alexandria, about 40 miles away, so it was not long before she got an answer to her letter. He told her he was glad to hear that his pigeon was safe and being taken care of, and that it was one of his finest carrier pigeons. It had been sent out with a note and he had wondered why it had never come back to him. Then he said if she would send it to him by express he would send her a pair of ruffle-shirt Jacobins.

Nancy felt sure they must be something very nice, though she did not know what ruffle-shirt Jacobins were, so she had to ask her mother. Then she carefully spelled out another letter to Mr. Willett, and told him she would send his carrier pigeon back and that she knew she would love the Jacobins. When they came, with their lovely ruffles standing out all around their necks, she was a very happy little girl.

That was the beginning of a friendship, for the owner of the pigeons loved little children too, and in the autumn he invited Nancy and her big brother to come and visit him and attend the fair. He also said he had a little girl named Ella and a son, too, and that they would be glad to meet the little girl who had taken such good care of his carrier pigeon which he prized so much.

That was a great event for Nancy and her brother and what a fine time they had! They could scarcely wait for another autumn to come when they could again visit their new friends.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone

CROCUS TIME IS HERE AGAIN!

When hoops begin to roll in London parks, can spring be far behind? How we should like to know what little Jeremy sees in the distance that is so mirth-provoking—is it Punch-and-Judy, a hurdy-gurdy man or the balloon woman? Joan's interest is not quite so whole-hearted, for above all, the new hoop must be kept on an even keel.

Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

In my Christmas holidays I went to five parties. When I went I took love with me and I enjoyed all the parties very much indeed.

The first party was fancy dress optional, but I went in my party frock. The little girl who was giving the party was a jester and her little brother was a pirate. At the next party we played lots of games and one of them was this: Someone brings in a tray full of things and you have a look at them for about three minutes, then the tray is taken away, and you have to write down all you can remember.

At the next party, in one of the games you had to see how many dried peas you could pick up with a pin. We also had another game with peas. They were hidden in certain rooms and the person who got the most peas got a little prize. We had many other games and charades and we had ice cream at the end. Our host said, "The one who finishes her ice first will get three sweets." I got those sweets.

The last party was my best friend's. We had a game of "dumb" charades. At the end we had a cinematograph.

I should like other girls of my age (9) to write to me. When David, my brother, wrote, eight people wrote to him. He was very pleased to get the letters.

When I wrote to the Mail Bag before, I said I had a cat called Tinker. Now I also have a kitten named Timothy.

Love to all Mail Baggers.

Nancy T.

Dumont, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am 12 years old and this is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I have a friend who has, and she finds it very interesting exchanging letters with girls from all parts of the world, so I, too, should like to receive letters.

My little sister is just five. For pets we have a canary, two lovebirds and two goldfish. The birds are getting quite tame. Sometimes mother lets the lovebirds fly about the room and the very first thing they go over to visit the canary and try to get him out. So mother lets all three out together and they have a grand time. Mary Lucille B.

Broad Brook, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially Snubs, the Mail Bag and other articles. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and am interested in music, and piano playing.

We live in Broad Brook, a village in Connecticut. It is about 16 miles from Hartford, the capital of Connecticut. I have a cat named Peter, and we have great fun with him. I am hoping to hear from some little girl about my age, especially from California. Eleanor S.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am not quite 6 years old, so my Daddy is writing this for me. In the last four years I have lived in New York, St. Louis, and now Chicago is my home. I am very happy because this year a great fair will be held here and I am sure every boy and girl will want to see it.

When we lived in St. Louis, I went to Sunday school adjoining Principia. I hope to go there when I am older.

I want to learn to speak French and wish some little boy or girl from France would write to me. I will have my cousin translate the letter into English.

I do not have a dog or cat because we live in a small hotel apartment and my Daddy says it wouldn't be fair to keep an animal cooped up all day.

I send my love and good wishes to all Monitor boys and girls.

Alan Burke M.

Coquille, Oregon

Dear Editor:

After school I go to Grandmother's house and read the Monitor, which I like very much. I am 10 years old and am in the fifth grade in school.

Coquille is the county seat of Coos County, Oregon. It is near the Pacific Ocean. There are very pretty rivers here. The Coquille River runs through Coquille and flows into the ocean at Bandon-by-the-Sea. My grandmother has a cabin at Bandon and we have great fun when we go with her to the beach.

We have a cat named Pacific because we found him out on the bluff near the Pacific Ocean. We also have a dog named Peggy. She is a springer spaniel. I am interested in pets, art, and music and should like to hear from little girls, anywhere.

Joy Elizabeth N.

Bennington, Vermont

Dear Editor:

Bennington is a beautiful town surrounded by mountains. It is divided into three villages, Bennington, Old Bennington, and North Bennington. Bennington has factories, theaters and stores. Old Bennington is a place where many people live in the summer and the famous Everett Orchards are there. North Bennington is much like Bennington except it is smaller.

Last September, Bennington College was opened with over a hundred girls enrolled. They expect a great many more next term.

I should like to hear from girls my age (11) from France, Germany, and Switzerland. Martha S.

Columbus, Montana

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I have enjoyed reading the letters written by other boys and girls for a long time. I am in the fifth grade and 9 years old.

We live not far from the mountains and from my bedroom window I can see snow-capped mountains the year round. We have warm west winds called Chinooks that take away all the snow and make our climate pleasant all winter.

I should like to correspond with someone who expects to go through Columbus on the way to Yellowstone Park next summer, then they could stop and visit me.

I have a black and white kitten and one night we wrote a poem about it:

I've a black and white kitten,
So soft and so warm;
She mews and she purrs
Cuddled up in my arm.

With her cute little tongue
She laps up her milk,
Then washes herself
'Till her fur's soft as silk.

Jack B.

A Doll That Made Peace

SOME years ago while the United States Government was still trying to deal with the Indians and allot them certain lands, the Apaches, often called the most warlike of all the tribes, were very much dissatisfied with the allotment that fell to their share, and gathered in large numbers to prepare for war.

The Government sent many soldiers there and large bodies of them kept constant watch on the tribes, ready to give the word the minute war was declared.

One day a little Indian girl strayed from her father's wigwam and was found by a body of soldiers. They carried her to the fort, but the poor child was frightened and screamed and cried and would not be consoled.

At last in despair the commander of the fort called his little daughter to see what she could do. She appeared with a new doll in her arms that had recently been sent her by some relative in the East.

When the little Indian girl saw that she stopped crying and held out her arms for it.

No little girl really wants to part with a new doll, but the little American girl was at last persuaded to let the little Indian take it. Then when she had been fed, and had slept and was rested, some soldiers under a flag of truce took her back to the Indians.

The next day the Indian mother appeared to return the doll, but when she was told that the child could keep it, joyfully carried it back again.

Soon the bands began to break up, although at that time the soldiers did not know why, and the war cloud blew over.

Some months after it was learned that the father of the child, one of the most influential of the Apache chiefs, was so impressed by the white men's kindness to his lost baby that he refused to go to war against them. As the incident had made a great impression on the minds of the Indians they decided they would abide by his decision and thus an Indian war was averted.

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The Home Forum

The Actor as Artist

THE theater, like every other art, exists for the purpose of expressing a view of human life, in one or some or all of its aspects. Poetry, said Matthew Arnold, is a criticism of life, and his remark applies equally to painting, music, drama, or fiction. But in connection with drama, or rather, the theater, there occurs a difficulty that does not arise when the others are being considered. Faced with the Ninth Symphony, or the Mona Lisa, or "War and Peace," we are in no doubt as to precisely whose attitude toward experience each of these works reveals. It is Beethoven, or Leonardo da Vinci, or Tolstoy, as the case may be. But when we see a stage presentation of "Hamlet," can we be equally certain whose point of view is being expressed? Is it Shakespeare's, or the principal actor's, or the producer's? The theater may exist for the purpose of expressing a view of life; but whose view of life is it that is to be expressed?

* * *

It is Mr. Gordon Craig who has brought the producer into the foreground of the picture. It is Mr. Craig's conviction that both authors and actors are interlopers in the world of the theater, and that this world of the theater would be a better place, truer to its essential function, if the Shakespeares and O'Neills, the Irvings and the Cornells took themselves off to some other occupation than writing and mouthing theatrical libretti. For authors he would substitute stage directors, for the actors ubermarionettes.

Mr. Craig has from time to time made out a powerful case. Reinhardt has shown that there are unique effects to be gained from the manipulation and organization of masses of color and movement, and from the designing of poetically expressive scenery. All this naturally falls within the scope of the producer. But not even Reinhardt, master though he is, has obtained effects comparable, in my judgment, with those achieved by his writing and speaking allies in the theater. The eye is easily delighted by beautiful stage pictures; but it also quickly wearies of them. This is one reason why the theater should not be primarily the instrument of the producer. But there is also another. If a man who finds that he is peculiarly fitted to the profession of producer in addition feels that he has an individual outlook on the universe which he would like to communicate by means of his art, there is another, and a better field of activity in which to accomplish his aims. The realm in which the producer holds undisputed sway is the cinema.

* * *

For the author, however, a much more powerful defense can be made. If the producer were given unqualified control in the theater, he might use his authority to produce works of great art—he might enrich the world with theatrical visions revealing an exalted individual outlook upon the universe. But, on the other hand, he might not. His masterpieces are still hypothetical, but those of the author are actual. In the author's theater we know exactly what we can expect, for this kind of theater, existing in the past and the present, has produced such things as "A Doll's House," "Candida," "After All," "Journey's End" and "Saint Joan." Thus we know that a theater in which producer and player are subordinated to the author, a theater in which they are merely auxiliaries employed to embody the author's conceptions, and convey the author's vision to the audience, is a theater at home with masterpieces, capable of affording the highest kind of theatrical experience.

If this is so, surely it is unnecessary to seek further for the dominating figure in the world of the theater? There is, however, another consideration. If, for some reason or other, the theater had been closed as a means of expression to Shakespeare, Shaw, Van Druten and their colleagues, would their particular view of life have been lost to the world, or could it have been conveyed in some other way? In the case of Shaw, the answer is, obviously, that it could have been so conveyed. In fact, it has already been so. If every copy of every play of Mr. Shaw's were to be instantly destroyed, the world would lose nothing of his essential message, because all that he has said in his dramas he has said in his prefaces as well. It is probable, too, that Shakespeare, had not the fashion of the time run to play-writing, would have been able to embody his own particular philosophic outlook in some other form of literary work. The author, then, is not confined to the theater, he has other methods of self-expression.

* * *

It is not unduly daring to suppose that the great actor, like the great author, has an individual way of looking at things. The vision of the world that Garrick or Kean attained may not improbably be as clear and true as that of any comparable figure in the world of letters. If so, it is plainly desirable that this view should be communicated to the world. But the actor cannot communicate his own vision if he is expected to communicate someone else's, as he is in a theater where the author is the supreme figure. Unlike the author, the actor has no alternative means of expression. Where the actor is confined to embodying merely the ideas of the author, there is something lost to the world, namely, the ideas and vision of the actor himself. But in a theater, where the actor is allowed and indeed expected to use the written drama purely as a kind of musical instrument on which he plays any sort of tune that best harmonizes with his own outlook, the world loses nothing. If the actor has anything of his own to say, he is given full freedom to say it; and, if the author also has a definite message, he can convey it in some other form of literature. On balance, therefore, we should conclude that of the three parties to the play, author, producer, and actor, the actor is the rightful chief.

* * *

To this it has been objected, from the days of Coleridge to those of Mr. Allan Monkhouse, that the actor is inferior to the dramatist because the actor's work perishes with his performance, whilst that of the dramatist remains. Coleridge once remarked that he rated poetry greater than painting or sculpture because, whilst it is inconceivable that, for example, "Paradise Lost" should ever disappear from the earth, the Prophets of Michelangelo might easily be destroyed in some civil war. To me this seems one of the most amazing judgments that even Coleridge ever delivered. If there were only one copy of Milton's poem left in the world, and that copy were on the point of being burnt, surely the greatness of its poetry would be unaffected? The value of any piece of literature does not, one would imagine, vary according to the durability of the paper on which it is written? The value of an experience in any art depends on the character and intensity of that experience, not on the possibility of its being repeated for other people an indefinite number of times. Besides, it is not, strictly speaking, true that the work of the dramatist remains throughout all time. Actual literal copies of his work may be always available; but the inner life of it vanishes as soon as the type of thought for which it was written disappears. The "Œdipus Rex" of Sophocles is regarded as one of the world's masterpieces of drama; but to an ordinary audience of today it means nothing, simply because the ways of thought that once gave it significance have now entirely vanished. Only by a tremendous intellectual and historical effort can the mood of the fifth century B.C. be regained by a modern reader; and, unless this mood is regained, the whole piece lacks validity. The same process of changing thought is gradually taking away the tragic power of even Shakespeare's "Othello." If this is what happens even to masterpieces of the highest order, how can the work of the ordinary dramatist be considered to have genuine permanence? On the other hand, the transience of the actor's art is commonly exaggerated. Kean's performances, in the descriptions of Hazlitt, have actually enjoyed greater permanence than the works of any contemporary playwright. This reveals the real function of the dramatic critic. His most valuable business is not with the appraisement of plays, but with the preservation of the otherwise transient effects obtained by the great actor.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Black North Comes Down

The black north swooped on the earth and swept across the waters. Fields, trees, woods, hills, the very houses looked dark and hard, the water grey, the sky cold and dusky. The broken ice drifted before it and was all swept up to the other end of the New Sea and jammed between and about the islands. They could now get at the "Pinta," and resolved to have a sail.

"An arctic expedition!"

"Antarctic—it is south!"

"All right."

"Let us go to New Formosa."

"So we will. But the ice is jammed there."

"Cut through it."

"Make an ice-bow."

"Be quick."

Up in the workshop they quickly nailed two short boards together like a V. This was lashed to the stem of the "Pinta" to protect her when they crashed into the ice. They took a reef in the mainsail, for though the wind does not seem to travel any swifter, yet in winter it somehow feels more hard and compact and has a greater power on what it presses against. Just before they cast loose, Frances appeared on the bank above; she had called at the house, and hearing what they were about, hastened up to join the expedition. So soon as she had got a comfortable seat, well wrapped up in sealskin and muff, they pushed off, and the "Pinta" began to run before the wind. It was very strong, much stronger than it had seemed ashore, pushing against the sail as if it were a solid thing. The waves followed, and the grey cold water lapped at the stern. . . .

Ahead the red sun was sinking over New Formosa; they raced towards the disk, the sail straining as if it would split. As the boat drew near they saw the ice jammed in the channel between the two islands.

It was thin and all in fragments: some under water, some piled by the waves above the rest, some almost perpendicular, like a sheet of glass standing upright and reflecting the red sunset. Against the cliff the waves breaking threw fragments of ice smashed into pieces; ice and spray rushed up the steep sand and slid down again. . . .

Bevis had his hand on the tiller; Mark his on the halyard of the mainsail; neither spoke, it looked doubtful. The next instant the "Pinta" struck the ice midway between the islands, and the impetus with which she came drove her six or seven feet clear into the splintering fragments. They were jerked forwards, and in an instant the following wave broke over the stern, and then another, flooding the bottom of the boat. Mark had the mainsail down, for it would have torn the mast out.

With a splintering, grinding, crashing, roaring; a horrible and inexpressible noise of chaos—an orderless, rhythmless noise of chaos—the mass gave way and swept slowly through the channel. The impact of the boat acted like a battering-ram and started the jam. Fortunate it was for them that it did so, or the boat might have been swamped by the following waves. Bevis got out a scull, so did Mark, and their exertions kept her straight; had she turned broadside it would have been awkward even as it was. They swept through the channel, the ice at its edges barking willow branches and planting the shore; large plates were forced up high and dry. . . .

They were soon through the channel, the ice spread in the open water, and they worked the boat under shelter of New Formosa, and landed. . . .

Before embarking they baled out the water in the boat, and then inclined her, first one side and then the other, to see if she had sprung a leak, but she had not. The ice-bow was then hoisted on board, as it would no longer be required, and would impede their sailing. . . .

It was the roughest voyage they had ever had. The wind was dead against them, and no matter on which tack every wave sent its spray, and sometimes the whole of its crest, over the bows. The shock sometimes seemed to hold the "Pinta" in mid-career, and her timbers trembled. Then she leaped forward and cut through, showering the spray aside. Frances laughed and sang, though the words were inaudible in the hiss and roar and the rush of the gale through the rigging, and the sharp, whip-like cracks of the fluttering pennant.

The velocity of their course carried them to and fro the darkening waters in a few minutes, but the dusk fell quickly; and by the time they had reached Fir-Tree Gulf, where they could get a still longer "leg" or tack, the evening gloom had settled down. Big Jack stood on the shore, and beckoned them to come in: they could easily have landed Frances under the lee of the hill, but she said she should go all the way now. So they tacked through Mozambique, past Thessaly and the bluff, the waves getting less in size as they approached the northern shore, till they glided into the harbor. . . .

On their way home they paused a moment under the great oak at the top of the Home Field, and looked back. The whole south burned with stars. There was a roar in the oak like the thunder of the sea. The sky was black, black as velvet, the black north had come down, and the stars shone and burned as if the wind reached and fanned them into flame. . . .

"I should like to go straight to the real great sea like the wind," said Mark.

"We must go to the great sea," said Bevis. "Look at Orion!"

The wind went seawards, and the stars are always over the ocean.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Bevis" (1882).

The Galaxy

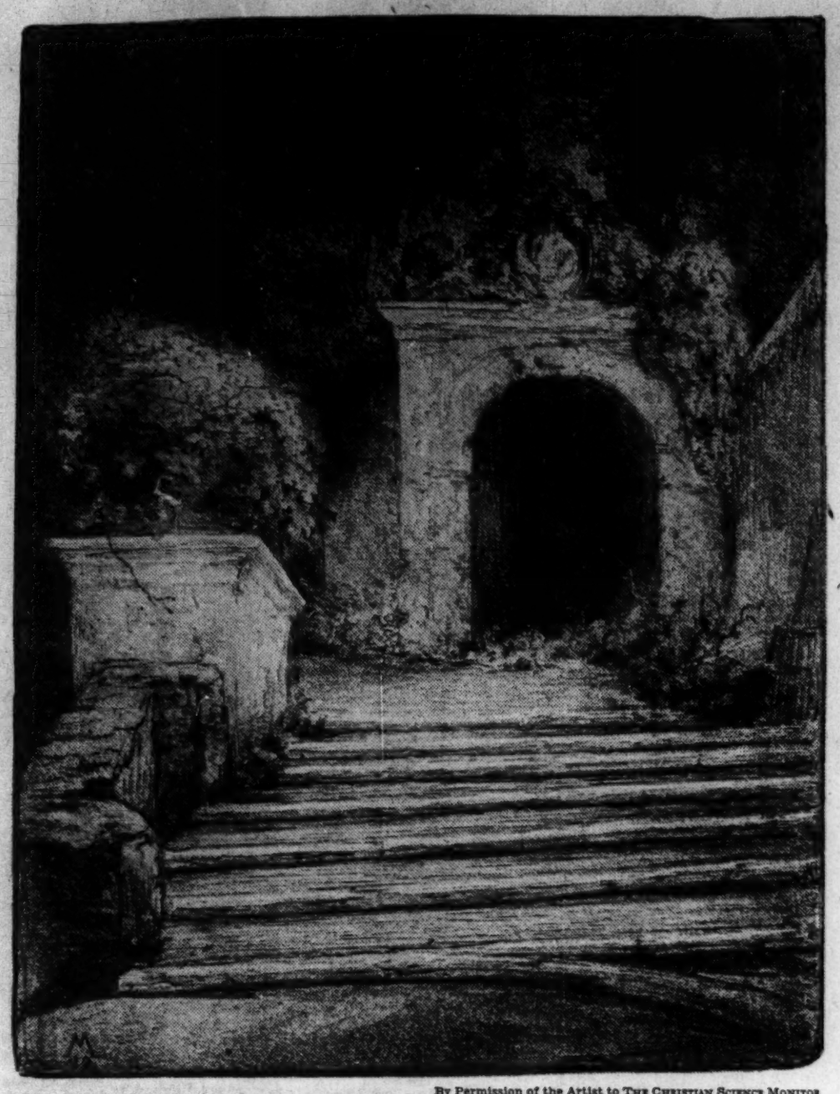
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear
Seen in the Galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly as a circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars.

—MILTON, in "Paradise Lost."

A Well-Known Artist of the Netherlands

SIMON MOULIJN is one of the best-known artists in the Netherlands today. He is a former pupil of Prof. August Alebé, under whom he studied at the Dutch Imperial Academy of Arts. Besides being a foremost portrait painter, Mr. Moulijn has specialized in the art of lithography on which subject he is a recognized authority. He has dug deeply into the history of the craft and is the author of several standard books upon it. A complete collection of his graphic work is in the Imperial Museum (Rijksmuseum) at Amsterdam.

At present an important collection of rare prints by Mr. Moulijn is on exhibition at The Hague. As early as 1895, the artist was awarded a medal at San Francisco when the World Exhibition was held there. The Dutch Society of Graphic Arts is fortunate in having for its president a man with so wide an experience and with such high qualifications as Mr. Moulijn. His interest in lithography has not made him one-sided in his sympathies. He takes the greatest interest in modern tendencies in painting, so long as these do not tend to degenerate into excesses.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Villa d'Este (at Tivoli in Italy): From a Lithograph by Simon Moulijn

A Capriccio

One day,
The rain and the mist
Made a silver wet shimmer
Of this south window screen,
And of the tendril of vine
Outlining its left margin
They made a pale-green wet freshness.
Into this measureless tranquillity
Of perfect performance,
A funny argumentative little gust
Of wind
Came intruding,—
With sudden rough clutch,
Snatched the tendril,
Thrust her over toward the center,—
After a moment's survey,
With mollified fingers
Thrust her more gently back again.
Wet silver sheen *is* a picture,
Of itself!

One morning,
The sun wrought with the pale-green tendril
A metallic brilliant clarity,
Fashioned of the screen
A sheet of molten copper,
And toward the center
Of its dazzling liquescence
Thrust a shadow of the tendril
Executed in hard unlustrous jet!
Caprice? Perhaps! Yet reasonable.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

The First Spring in Plymouth

(March, 1621)

We finished our house this month. I builded it twenty feet by twenty feet, and made two rooms. The hearth we made of stone put together with clay. The sand here makes excellent mortar, mixed with the lime we brought with us. Our chimney we had to make of wood and mortar. For the time it must serve. We are too near the spring time to make a floor. But David and Sarah keep the earth floor strewn with fresh rushes. I have made two windows with oiled paper, and wood shutters which we can bar. Also trestles and boards for eating, and some benches, Eleazar helping. . . .

The most are now living on the land, though we have only four houses finished besides the common house, and several sheds for our stores. . . .

David and Purity came running in. "A robin! A robin! We've seen a robin!"

And I knew it was time. I gathered together the men, and we went to our shed, and got from the shed our plows and our harrows. And we went to the fields, and harnessed ourselves with chains and leather to our plows, and we cut our first furrows. I could have wept for joy. All that day we turned the earth, still cold, and made her ready. And I knew that with our loving caress, she would soon grow warm and soft and yielding to our needs.

In the evening when I came home, there were Anne and David and Sarah, waiting to greet me. They were smiling. They had turned the piece of ground behind the house and a small strip before. That night we sat by the fire and hope murmured gently in our hearts.—HELEN GRACE CARLISLE, in "We Begin." (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas.)

Tökéletes „Épség"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

JEZUS KRISZTUS feltámadását követő időkben, mikor küldetése folytatásának munkája mint szent kötelezettség hárult hozzá legközelebb álló társaira, kiket a szellemi gyógyítás és tanítás módjaira oktatott, oly dolgokat cselekedtek, melyek azok előtt akik szemtanúi voltak érthetetlennek tűntek fel.

Egy ilyen dolog akkor történt mikor Péter és János a templom Ekesnek nevezett kapujánál sánta emberre találtak, aki születése óta nyomorék volt és aki fentartásáért és helyről helyre való mozdításáért látszólag másokra volt utalva. Péter és János mély részvéttel látták mire volt ez embernek szemmelláthatólag szüksége. Mesterük az embernek isteni gyermeki voltára tanította őket és bebizonyította nekik hogy anyagi dolgok képtelenek az embernek Istenadta tökéletességébe beavatkozni. Ezért tehát a Krisztus e két hű követője tisztán látta hogy Isten nem teremtett egy egyént sem hogy saját magának vagy másoknak terhére legyen. Hogy Isten jótékony kormányzatának örökös jelenlétét és az emberi ügyekben való tevékenységét bebizonyíthassák, Tanítójuk avval bízta meg a tanítványokat, hogy gyógyítsák meg a városokban, ahová menni fognak, a betegeket, s hogy mondják a lakósainak, „Elközelített hozzátok az Isten országa;" vagy más szóval, Most bizonyúl be, hogy az isteni kormányzat hathatósan működik mindenkor.

Mert Péter és János szilárdan meg voltak ezen alapelvnek helyességéről győződve, hatalmuk érzetében szándékukkal tovább haladtak. Ezt mondva, „A názáreti Jézus Krisztus nevében, kelj fel és járj," Péter felsegítette a sánta embert, s ez azonnal éppé lett. A látszólag tehetetlen nyomorék, aki másokra volt utalva, teste fölött uralommal bíró boldog emberré lett. Mikor az útjában álló hiedelem, mely járó képességében megakadályozta, el lett távolítva, boldog öröm érzése hatotta el öntudatát, és olvassuk hogy az apostolokkal bement a templomba, „járkálva és szökdelve és dicsérve az Istent." A tökéletes „épség" re való változás, ahogy azt Péter később a népeknek elmagyarázta, azonnali és teljes volt, hűen Jézus Krisztus azon kijelentéséhez, mely szerint az igazság tudata meg fogja az emberiséget a hamis állapotoktól szabaditani. E nyilatkozat sohasem lett módositva vagy korlátolva; és bebizonyítható, hogy az igazság ép oly hathatós ma, mint akkor volt.

A mi korunkban tudunk a tökéletes „épség"-nek a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) gyógyító szolgálatai segélyével végbevitt hasonlóan teljes helyreállításairól. Ezen szolgálatok Jézus Krisztus tanításain alapulnak, és az ő parancsai maradandó voltának felismeréséhez hűen vannak végrehajtva. S habár az azóta lejárt sok évszázad alatt a Krisztusi gyógyítás nem volt gyakorolva, Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapitója felfedezte hogy az Igazság-gyógyítás változatlan törvényen alapszik. 1879-ben szervezte a Krisztusi Tudomány egyházát „azon célból hogy emlékezetben tartsa a Mester szavát és tetteit, s ez által bevezesse ujra az eredeti Kereszténységet és elveszett elemét, a gyógyítást" (Az Anya Templom Kézikönyve, 17-ik oldal). Mindenki aki kezdi a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, Mrs. Eddynek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ében (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) foglalt igazságokat érteni, s azt amit megértett kezdi alkalmazni, azt fogja találni, hogy a téves állapotok kijavítása ma is folytonosan megy végbe, ép úgy mint az első kereszténytek idejében. A pontosan igazolt gyógyítások ezernyi tanuságai azokhoz hasonlítanak, melyeket Jézus Krisztus soroli fel a Keresztelő Jánoshoz intézett üzenetében: „Hogy a vakok szemeik világát veszik, a sánták járnak, a poklosok megtisztulnak, a siketek hallanak, a halottak feltámadnak, a szegényeknek az evangyéliom prédikáltatik." Ma, mint akkor, a betegségek minden fajtái meggyógyúlnak, és mindenki kinek erre szüksége van, akadály nélkül ismerheti meg az igazságot és érezheti saját magán e gyógyító tan hatását.

A fentebb említett tankönyvben Mrs. Eddy ezt irja (Előszó, xi-ik oldal): „A Krisztusi Tudomány testi gyógyítása a mi korunkban, mint Jézus idejében, az isteni Alapelv működésének eredménye, mely előtt bün és betegség elveszitik az emberi öntudatban élő ténylegességüket és eltünnek oly természetesen és szükségszerüen mint sötétség a világosság, vagy bün a megjavulás előtt. Most, mint akkor, ezen hatalmas müvek nem természetfelettiek, hanem a legnagyobb mértékben természetesek."

A föld minden részén találhatók a Krisztusi Tudomány üdvözítő szolgálatainak hálás élvezői, az „Immanuel, vagy ‚Isten velünk',—egy isteni befolyás, mely örökké jelen van az emberi öntudatban" (Science and Health) bebizonyításának eredményei. Sok a megváltott élet, melyek rabságban tartó oly állapotoktól szabadúltak meg, melyek elkerülhetetlen voltuk hitében voltak tudatlanúl ténynek elfogadva. Azon igazságnak megértése, hogy Isten, a világegyetem isteni Alapelve, nem szüntette be világegyetemének helyes kormányzását, vagy jótékony törvényeinek az ügynevezett anyagi törvények eltörlését eredményező kiadását, helyrehozza az embert, tökéletes „épség"-be, elmeileg, vallásilag, testileg, gazdaságilag, és annak örömteljes meggyőződésével hatja át, hogy vele van tényleg az Isten országa.

Burros of New Mexico

To the casual eye, all burros in New Mexico look very much alike and, likewise, much the same age—a burro of five years and a burro of fifty—who can tell which is the older? . . .

In the season of growing gardens, the city pound of Santa Fe is always overflowing with burros and they are regularly auctioned off every Saturday morning by the pound master for from ten cents to two bits apiece. But alas! these little animals quickly "fall from grace" in garden time and the same burro is quite likely to figure in several of these auctions during a single summer. In this manner one of these whimsical-appearing little beasts of burden will several times change nominal masters within the space of a few weeks. But when autumn arrives, the real purpose for which a burro was created becomes apparent and there is suddenly no longer a single loose one to be seen anywhere about the city. . . .

During the afternoons of sunny winter days you may see groups of these little animals with wood racks on their backs drowsing, ears pendant, in unfrequented alley ways, while their lords and masters are foregathered in the plaza, with as much of their body areas as possible exposed to the warming sunshine of New Mexico.

Suddenly you realize the profound, racially inherited understanding that has developed during the past centuries between these canny little beasts and their astute masters, and you understand the deep connivance between the two. The warm summer time is rest time and play time. Little wood is required. It is the burro's holiday. Growing gardens, flowers, lawns, and musical *serenades* by night. Deep shade of cottonwoods by day. Trips to the pound. A new master every week. The somnolent carrying about of strange, towheaded children with their gifts of cookies and sugar lumps, until the little ones became satiated with riding and grow careless. Another round of freedom and again the pound. What did it all matter? It was all in a summer's holiday.

Cool September mornings and the autumn round-up of burros. Again the old woodsy-scented master with his spare, unceremonious manner and plenty of work. It is pleasant to feel an honest load on one's back once more and to be doing that which is commensurate with one's talents and that for which one is anatomically fitted. — FRANK G. APPLEGATE, in "Native Tales of New Mexico." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

True Service

(Written in the album of a child)

Small service is true service while it lasts;
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one:
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun.

—WORDSWORTH, in "Yarrow Revisited."

"Perfect soundness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the period immediately following Christ Jesus' ascension, when the duty of carrying on his mission had devolved as a sacred obligation upon his close associates, whom he had instructed in the way of spiritual healing and teaching, many works were wrought that appeared to those who witnessed them as incomprehensible.

One of these instances occurred when Peter and John, at the gate Beautiful of the temple at Jerusalem, found a lame man, who had never walked, and who seemed obliged to depend on others for his sustenance and transportation. With deep compassion Peter and John saw the evident need. Their Master had taught them man's divine sonship, and demonstrated to them the inability of materiality to interfere with man's God-given perfection. It was, therefore, clear to these close followers of the Christ, that not one individual had been created by God to be a burden to himself or to others. It was to the end of demonstrating God's good government as ever present and operative in human affairs that their Teacher had charged his disciples to heal the sick in any city into which they might enter, and to say to the people thereof, "The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you;" or, in other words, The divine government is being proved to be effectually operative now.

The correctness of this premise being a solid conviction with Peter and John, they proceeded with authority. Uttering the words, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk," Peter lifted the lame man to his feet, and immediately he was made whole. From a seemingly incompetent dependent, he became a joyous individual, having dominion over his body. The obstructing belief that had hindered his ability to walk being removed, a sense of joy pervaded his consciousness, and we read that he accompanied the apostles into the temple, "walking, and leaping, and praising God." The change into "perfect soundness," as Peter expressed it in his subsequent explanation to the people, was an immediate and complete one, even in accordance with Christ Jesus' statement that a knowledge of the truth would free men from false conditions. This statement has never been modified or limited; and the truth may be proved to be as efficacious now as it was then.

Today there are recorded similarly complete restorations to "perfect soundness" through the healing ministrations of Christian Science, based on the teachings of Christ Jesus, and carried out in accordance with a recognition of the permanency of his behest. And although for a considerable number of intervening centuries Christian healing was not practiced, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered Truth-healing to be based on an unchanging law. In 1879 she organized the Christian Science church, "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Manual of The Mother Church, p. 17). Everyone who acquires an understanding of the truths set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and begins to apply what he has assimilated, finds that a righting of wrong conditions takes place today even as during the time of the early Christians. Thousands of testimonies of well-authenticated cases of healing are similar to those mentioned in the message which Christ Jesus sent to John the Baptist: "The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached." Now, as then, all sorts of infirmities are being cast out, and all who are in need may freely learn the truth and experience the effects of this healing gospel.

In the aforementioned textbook Mrs. Eddy writes (Pref., p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural."

All over the world there are today grateful beneficiaries of the benign ministrations of Christian Science, resulting from the demonstration of "Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness" (*ibid.*). Redeemed lives there are, freed from the enslaving conditions which had been ignorantly accepted in the assumption of their inevitability. A realization of the truth that God, the divine Principle of the universe, has never ceased to govern His universe aright, or to dispense His beneficent law to the abrogation of so-called material law, is restoring men to "perfect soundness" in matters mental, religious, physical, economic, and is imbuing them with the joyous realization that the kingdom of God is here indeed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Tone Characterizes Stock Market

Rail Issues Relatively Firm and Industrials Somewhat Mixed

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Speculative activity was confined to narrow limitations in an apathetic stock market today.

Rail shares were firm, but failed to stimulate more than fractional improvement in other parts of the list. Industrials were mixed in the late dealings.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel and Allied Chemical dipped slightly. American Can and Case were steady.

Among the rails Union Pacific and Delaware & Hudson were up more than a point, with fractional gains in New York Central, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania.

Owens-Illinois rose a point. Sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Washington remained the focal point of attention, and rails were evidently stimulated by indications that the new Administration was working on its transportation program. Farm relief proposals seemed still to exercise some influence over the farm implement shares, which were firm.

Rail Consolidation

Railroad bankers pricked up their ears at news from Washington that a delegation of railroad presidents had called at the White House accompanied by A. A. Berle, one of the Administration's economic advisers, who is understood to be studying rail consolidation. Drastic changes are regarded as likely in some quarters here in the consolidation program. This conclusion is reached largely on the basis of the report of the National Transportation Committee, which urged regional members to avoid wasteful competition and unnecessary duplication of services. The outlook for the four-party eastern trunk line merger plan has become obscure, since it was designed to preserve competition.

Wall Street began the new week in a cheerful frame of mind. Not in some time have the week-end advices of investment services been so generally optimistic on the longer term outlook. Trends over the next few weeks, however, were regarded as uncertain. Market analysts wondered whether stocks could advance further without a sharper technical reaction from last week's highs. Some thought the business statistics to appear in the next few weeks would have to be awaited for clues to the trend.

Further evidences of relaxation in the money market appeared. Call money, which renewed at 4 per cent on Friday, then declined to 3, renewed at only 3½ today, and soon declined to 3. The publication Steel estimated ingot production at 15 per cent of capacity, having regained all of the decline at 13½ per cent which occurred in the bank holiday week.

Bond Prices Uneven

Prices were rather ragged in the bond market today with most traders and investors apparently waiting for further clarification of domestic and foreign affairs.

Trading in the majority of categories dwindled to a minimum basis. The United States Government section turned somewhat reactionary, while there were some noticeably soft spots in the corporation groups. On the other hand, various European maturities exhibited rallying tendencies.

Recoveries in the German list ranged from 1 to 3 or more points, probably reflecting the announcement of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, new president of the Reichsbank, that the republic "acknowledged its foreign debts in full." There is still some question, however, regarding a move to reduce present interest rates on these huge obligations.

The progress of peace talks between the various European chancelleries was viewed hopefully. Recent war rumors involving important continental powers have unsettled some foreign securities. Both British and Italian bonds rallied fractionally to around a point today, and French issues steadied. The Australians and Japanese were firm.

Losses in some of the recently buoyant federal issues ranged from small fractions to around 22-32nds of a point. These were attributed partly to further profit-taking. The oversubscription of the Treasury's $800,000,000 certificate offering was cheering to dealers in government issues.

While minor gains were recorded at one time by such corporation loans as Great Northern 4½s, National Dairy 5½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4½s and Erie 5s, some issues of American Telephone dropped more than a point.

Loans of Columbia Gas, Studebaker and Santa Fe were also heavy.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	.52¾	.52¾	.51⅜	.51⅝	— ⅛
July	.53	.53½	.52⅜	.52½	— ⅜
September	.54¾	.54¾	.53⅜	.53½	— ⅜
	Corn				
May	.27¼	.28⅛	.27¾	.27¾	+ ⅛
July	.29⅝	.30	.29¾	.29¾	+ ⅛
September	.31½	.31¾	.31½	.31½	—
	Oats				
May	.17⅛	.17⅜	.17¼	.17¼	—
July	.18¼	.18¼	.18⅛	.18⅛	—
September	.18¾	.18¾	.18⅝	.18⅝	—
	Lard				
May	4.62	4.62	4.57	4.57	—.05
July	4.70	4.70	4.67	4.67	—.03
September	4.82	4.82	4.77	4.77	—.05
	Winnipeg				
		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May		.51⅝	.50⅜	.50¾	...
July		.52¾	.51⅜	.51¾	...
Sept.-Oct.		.54⅝	.53½	.53⅝	...

Chain System Sales

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY, KANSAS CITY

	1933	1932	Inc.
Feb. sales	$651,400	$572,009	$79,391
2 months	1,318,263	1,212,208	106,055

Sales in January showed an increase of 4.1 per cent as compared with the like month of the preceding year.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.20	Last Mar.18
5⅜	3		Adams Express	300	5	4¾	4⅝	...
18⅝	10	2	Adams Millis	100	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
10½	6½	...	Addressograph	100	7	6⅝	7	6⅞
2⅝	1⅜	...	Advance Rumely	300	2¼	2	2	2⅛
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	400	70	61	60	60⅝
13¾	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	700	2	2	2	2
1⅝	1	...	Allegheny Corp	2200	13¼	12⅝	13	13
2½	1⅞	...	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅝	2	...	Alleghany pf xw	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
87½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	100	2	2	2	...
9½	6	...	Allis Chalmers	1900	85	83	83	84⅜
32½	18½	2	Amerada	300	8⅝	8¼	8¼	9
10⅞	7¼	...	Am Ag Ch Del	300	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	...
13⅞	8	...	Am Bank Note	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
2⅝	1	...	Am Beet Sugar	100	12½	12½	12½	13
9⅝	2¾	...	Am Beet Sug pf	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17⅞	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	20	8¼	8	8	...
62⅝	49½	4	Am Can	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛
9⅝	6⅛	...	Am Car & Fdry	1400	60¾	59	59	60
22⅝	13	...	Am-Com Alcohol	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
10⅝	4	...	Am European	400	16¼	16	16	15
4⅛	3⅞	...	Am & For Pow	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
14⅞	9	...	Am & For Pow pf	800	6¼	5½	5½	6
9⅜	5¼	...	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	11	10⅞	11	...
4	2½	...	Am Hide & L	300	7	7	7	7½
6½	3⅝	...	Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	...
8⅝	4¼	...	Am Smelting	100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
8¼	5⅞	...	Am Smelt & Ref	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
30¾	20⅛	2	Am Smelt & R pf	1500	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	...
36	21⅝	2	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	41	40	40	40
90⅛	80	7	Am Sugar Ref	100	29	28½	28½	28½
106⅝	94	9	Am Sug Ref pf	1500	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	...
9	5	...	Am Tel & Tel	300	91⅜	90	91⅛	90⅜
19½	12	1	Am Type Fndrs	6500	103¾	101⅝	101⅞	103⅝
16⅜	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	100	7	7	7	...
6½	3½	...	Am WW&E ct	300	14	13	14	14½
39¾	22¾	...	Am Woolen	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅜
9⅜	5	...	Am Woolen pf	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
15½	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	300	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	27
3⅝	2	...	Anchor Cap	1800	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
87⅞	70¾	6	Armour Ill A	300	14¼	14	14¼	13½
1½	¾	...	Armour Ill B	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13⅝	7	...	Armour Ill pf	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅛	3½	...	Armour Ill pf	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47½	34⅝	...	Asso Dry Goods	700	13	12½	12½	12½
68	58⅞	5	Atchison T&SF	4800	48¾	45½	45⅝	45⅝
26⅛	16⅛	...	Atchison pf	300	64½	61	61	61
17½	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	1300	23⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
13⅛	9	...	Atl Refining	600	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
2	1⅛	...	Atlas Powder	100	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
56½	31¾	2	Atlas Tack	200	2	2	2	...
8	5½	...	Auburn Auto	700	38	37	37	38
			Aviation Corp Del	6000	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7½
			—B—					
6½	3⅜	...	Baldwin Loco	500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
15⅜	9⅜	...	Baldwin Loco pf	90	13½	13	13	...
12⅝	8¼	...	Balt & Ohio	4600	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
15⅞	9¾	...	Balt & Ohio pf	500	14	13	13	13
4½	3	...	Barnsdall A	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12	7	...	Beatrice Cream	500	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
11½	6⅜	...	Bendix Aviation	700	9	9	9	9½
13¾	9	...	Best & Co	700	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
18⅝	10⅛	...	Bethlehem Steel	300	12⅜	12	12	12½
36⅛	35½	...	Beth Steel pf	1200	14½	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
6	3½	...	Blaw Knox	400	32¾	32½	32½	32⅝
54⅛	54½	7	Bloomingdale pf	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14¾	9½	...	Bohn Alum & Br	70	54½	54½	54½	54½
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
9⅝	3½	...	Borg Warner	700	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	23⅛
5⅝	2⅜	...	Briggs Mfg	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
31	21¾	...	Brooklyn Man T	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
79⅜	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4100	27½	26½	26⅝	27
4⅜	1¾	...	Brunswick Balke	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	⅞	...	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
36	28	2	Bucyrus Erie	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	...
5	3	...	Bucyrus E pf	100	3	3	3	...
2¼	1	...	Budd Mfg pf	10	28	28	28	...
8¾	6½	.40	Budd Wheel	300	4¼	4	4	...
3¾	2	...	Burroughs Add	100	8	8	8	...
9¼	3	...	Bush Terminal	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	⅜	...	Bush Term deb	100	4	4	4	4¼
15	8½	...	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
			Byers					
			—C—					
12¼	7¾	...	Calif Packing	100	11	11	11	...
3¼	2	...	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
10½	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	10¼	9¾	9½	...
14⅝	7⅞	...	Canadian Pacific	1800	9⅜	9	9	9
52¼	30½	...	Case Thresh	11600	48⅛	46⅜	46⅞	47¾
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	70	50	48⅛	48⅛	49½
9¼	4½	...	Caterpillar Trac	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
23	14	1½	Celanese Corp	100	6	6	6	...
10⅜	5⅛	...	Cerro de Pasco	1000	23	22½	22½	22⅞
20⅞	17½	...	Checker Cab Mfg	1000	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
20¾	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	2000	17⅜	16⅛	17	17½
30⅜	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	12000	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20
2⅜	1¼	...	Chi Mil & St P	200	3¼	3	3	3⅛
3½	1½	...	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	2¼	1½	1½	1⅞
6¼	3	...	Chi & N'western	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4	2⅜	...	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
5⅝	3	...	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
7⅝	4⅝	...	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
8½	4½	...	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
17¼	7¾	1	Childs Company	200	4	3½	3½	3½
12½	7½	2	Chrysler	15000	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
52⅝	47¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13	7½	1	City Ice& F pf	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	...
81	58½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	500	10⅛	10	10	10⅜
5	3½	...	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	59	59	59	...
7⅛	4½	...	Collins & Aikman	200	4	4	4	...
17¾	10¼	1	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	5½	5	5	5½
19⅝	12	...	Columbia Gas	2000	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
35⅜	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
6½	4	...	Columbian Carb	300	32½	32	32	32½
76½	71	6½	Comm Credit	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
24½	16	3	Comm Cred 1pf	140	71	71	71	...
25	18	2	Comm Cred A	200	18	17	17	...
97½	84	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	23½	22¾	22¾	22⅝
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	100	94	94	94	...
27⅛	13¼	...	Comwlth & So	5000	13½	12½	12⅝	12⅞
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
11⅞	6	...	Consol Film I pf	100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
63¼	42¾	4	Consol Gas	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
99	90	5	Consol Gas pf	4500	50	47	47½	49¼
5½	2½	...	Consol Laundries	500	92	91⅞	91⅞	...
6¼	5	...	Consol Oil	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
⅞	⅛	...	Cont Baking B	40	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
41⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
45⅜	38½	2	Cont Can	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	41⅛
17¼	12½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	44	43¼	43¼	44⅛
15⅞	11⅜	...	Cont Motors	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
6¾	4⅞	...	Cont Oil	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
59½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1000	6	6	6	5⅞
41¼	31⅝	...	Cotay	1000	57½	56⅜	57⅜	58
28⅞	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	300	33¾	33	33	...
23½	14¼	...	Crown Cork & S	1200	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27¼
1½	⅞	...	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	...
11⅞	6½	...	Cuban Am Sug	400	3½	3	3	3
48⅝	36	7	Curtis Publishing	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
2⅛	1½	...	Curtis Pub pf	300	38	35	35	35
8½	4¼	...	Curtiss-Wright	2200	2	1¾	1¾	2
			Cutler Hammer	100	7	7	7	...
			—D—					
4⅞	1	...	Davison Chem	700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
58¼	37⅝	⅝	Del Hudson	15000	58¼	55½	55½	55½
27⅜	17¼	...	Del Lack & W	6000	24⅝	23½	23½	23⅝
13⅜	12	1½	Dome Mines	500	13½	12¾	13	12⅞
15⅜	10¼	.55	Douglas A	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8000	40⅜	39½	39⅝	39⅞
			—E—					
61⅜	50⅛	3	Eastman Kodak	900	60¾	59½	59¾	60
130	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	130	130	130	...
20⅞	11⅜	...	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4½	4½	4½	...
1⅜	1	...	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	13½	12⅝	13	13½
1¾	1	...	Elec Boat	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅞	3⅛	...	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
20⅝	0	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	600	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
25½	21	2	Elec Pow & L pf	200	25	25	25	...
5¼	3	...	Elec Sto Battery	400	23½	22	23	23¼
5¼	3	...	Erie RR 2pf	100	4	4	4	...
			Erie RR 2pf	100	4	4	4	...
			—F—					
4	3	...	Fashion Park pf	100	3	3	3	...
18¾	12½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	14¼	14	14¼	14½
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	49	48	48	49
10½	4½	...	Foster-Wheeler	800	7⅜	7	7¼	7⅜
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅜
2½	1¼	...	Fox Film A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	50	20½	20	20	14
26⅜	18½	2	Freeport Texas	1000	22¼	21¾	21¾	21¾
7⅞	4	...	Fuller 2pf	10	4	4	4	4¾
			—G—					
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	19½	18½	19	18½
16	13	2	Gen Baking	700	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3¼	2⅛	...	Gen Bronze	300	3	3	3	3⅛
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	5000	14⅞	14	14	14⅛
12	11¼	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
28¾	21	2	Gen Foods	1200	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26⅛
1½	¾	...	Gen Gas & E A	300	1	⅞	¾	¾
14⅜	8	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	20	8	8	8	...
42	35½	3	Gen Mills	500	41½	41	41	41
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	20000	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	69	69	69	69½
3¾	2½	...	Gen Pub Service	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	19½	18¼	19⅛	19⅜
20¼	12¾	1	Gen Realty	200	8½	8½	8½	...
2⅜	¾	...	Gillette Saf Raz	2000	16¼	15⅝	16	15⅞
4⅞	3	...	Gimbel Bros	800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	...
18⅞	9¼	...	Gobel (Adolf)	300	3¾	3½	3⅝	...
13¼	9	1.20	Gold Dust	700	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
18¾	9¼	...	Goodrich	1200	5½	4¾	5	5
13¾	9¼	...	Goodyear	1500	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
2½	1⅛	...	Gotham Silk Hos	300	10⅝	10	10	10⅛
11⅜	6¾	...	Graham Paige	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	5⅛	1	Grant (WT)	200	19	19	19	19
7	5⅛	...	Great Nor pf	1500	10	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
6⅜	4⅛	...	Great Utor Ore	1200	6½	6	6	6½
94½	72½	7	Great West Sug	1500	13⅝	12¾	13	13⅜
1¼	⅝	...	Great W Sug pf	30	90	90	90	...
¾	⅛	...	Grigsby-Grunow	2500	1	1	1	...
			Guantanamo Sug	300	¾	¾	¾	...
			—H—					
2⅛	1½	...	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
9⅞	6½	...	Harbison Walker	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
			Hercules Motors	200	3	3	3	...
20⅛	15	1½	Hercules Powder	300	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
80	72⅛	5½	Hercules Powd pf	10	83	90	93	90
169	145	9	Hershey Choc pf	200	75	75	75	...
61½	49	4.20	Homestake Min	100	160	160	160	162
3⅛	1⅞	...	Household Fin pf	200	48	48	48	...
15⅝	11½	2½	Houston Oil new	200	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	...
5½	3	...	Hudson & Man	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
3⅞	1⅝	...	Hudson Motor	500	4¼	4	4	...
			Hupp Motors	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
			—I—					
15⅛	10⅛	...	Ill Central	3300	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
21⅝	17	...	Ill Central pf	700	18¼	17⅞	18¼	...
38⅜	27⅜	2	Indus Rayon	1200	33½	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛
31½	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll Rand	1000	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝	36
3⅞	2	...	Inspiration Cop	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
4½	2½	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7⅞	4¼	...	Interboro Rap T	700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
1⅝	⅜	...	Intercon Rub	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
97½	75⅜	6	Int Business M	900	92	90	91	90¾
25¾	13⅜	.80	Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31⅛	31¼	...	Int Harvester	17500	23⅞	23	23	23⅜
2	1⅛	...	Int Hydroelec	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
9⅛	6¾	...	Int Merc Marine	300	2	2	2	2
			Int Nickel	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
			—J—					
18	9¾	...	Int Silver	1000	13½	14⅜	15⅛	13½
60	24½	...	Int Silver pf	1000	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32
8½	5¼	...	Int Tel & Tel	3000	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
15⅛	11	2	Island Crk Coal	300	16	16	16	15½
			—J—					
28⅞	22	3	Jewel Tea	300	38	38	38	38
23⅜	12¼	...	Johns Manville	1000	17½	16¾	16¾	17
			—K—					
11	6½	...	Kan C South	400	10	9¾	10	9½
16	12½	2	Kan C South pf	300	15	14½	15	...
3¾	2⅜	...	Kaufmann D St	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
2	⅞	...	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
8⅝	3½	...	Kelvinator Corp	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
37½	30	6	Kendall Co pf	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
11½	7⅜	...	Kennecott Cop	40	37½	38	37½	...
8	4⅜	...	Kinney pf	100	10⅜	9½	9⅝	10
10¾	5½	...	Kresge	10	8½	8½	8½	...
100	92¾	7	Kresge pf	700	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
19⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
			—L—					
14⅜	8⅜	...	Lehigh Val RR	1400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
47⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1400	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	44
7¼	4⅝	...	Libbey-Owens-F	400	16⅛	15⅝	16	16
15	10	...	Lima Loco Wks	100	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14
16⅛	10½	...	Liquid Carbonic	2700	16⅞	15⅛	16⅛	15½
21½	11⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1700	13⅞	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
3½	2⅜	...	Loft Inc	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
27	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
19⅝	15	1⅜	Louisville G&E A	700	22¾	22¾	22¾	24
32⅝	21¼	...	Louisville & N	100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
6½	4	...	Ludlum Steel	700	32⅜	30	30⅝	30⅜
			—M—					
18½	12	2	McCall Corp	100	16½	16½	16½	...
21	2⅝	...	McCrory pf	100	3	3	3	...
23⅜	18	1½	McIntyre Poreu	700	19	18⅝	19	19½
57⅜	44¼	4	McKesport Tin	400	58½	54⅝	55⅜	54½
1	⅛	...	McLellan Stores	400	5	5	5	5⅛
2½	2⅛	...	McLellan Sto pf	30	8¾	8	8	7⅞
22½	12½	1	Mack Trucks	200	21⅝	21	21	21
35¾	24¾	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
10⅝	6	...	Manh Elv mg	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
11½	7½	.80	Marine Mid	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
8	4	*1	Marlin-Rockwell	300	8	8	8	...
8	4¼	...	Marshall Field	400	8	8	8	...
18⅝	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3¼	1⅞	...	Miami Cop	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
5⅜	3⅜	...	Mid-Cont Pet	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

Financial: News and Comment

Confidence of Country Cheers Steel Industry

Raw Materials the First to Respond—Pig Iron Inquiry Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—The steel industry has already shown signs of responding to the greater confidence throughout the United States. Raw materials were first affected as was to be expected. Steel scrap prices have been advanced in some districts, particularly at Youngstown where a 50-cent rise brought price levels to the highest figure in a year.

Moreover pig iron inquiry has been stimulated markedly, particularly in the Chicago district where several inquiries range from 500 to 3000 tons each, which is a welcome change from the carlot inquiries of 50 tons each which have characterized the iron markets for several months.

Finished steel prices are a shade firmer, and some of the price concessions which had been granted have been withdrawn.

Pace About 15 Per Cent

The pace of the steel industry is still around 15 per cent of capacity, but a higher gait is expected soon. Automobile production is still considerably below the peak of the year, but some improvement is expected shortly as the public demand for new cars increases.

Tin plate production has suffered considerably with operations at 35 per cent of capacity compared with 50 per cent at the recent peak of the year.

There has been some talk of speculative buying of steel, but this applies chiefly to raw materials, such as pig iron and scrap. Finished steel does not lend itself to speculation so readily as raw materials.

Some fairly attractive inquiries and orders for fabricated structural steel have appeared recently. About 8000 tons will be needed for a new federal building and post office at Los Angeles, while 6000 tons will be required for radio towers for the Department of Commerce at Washington.

There are several inquiries for 1000 tons each, chiefly for federal, state and municipal buildings. One of the largest orders of the week involved 1250 tons for a state bridge at Oswego, N. Y., awarded to the American Bridge Company.

Steel Bars Active

Concrete reinforcing bars are becoming more active as the spring and summer road-building programs are being planned. A fair demand for cast iron pipe precedes warmer weather and the laying of pipe underground becomes easier.

Sales of pig iron at Cleveland last week were 5000 tons, with 10,000 tons of inquiries before the trade, the most active market so far this year. Sales in the New York district were 1500 tons, or twice the weekly average for the past several months.

Many consumers who have ample stocks of iron on hand have asked sellers to keep them posted on price conditions and have intimated that they would purchase additional tonnages if higher prices are in prospect. Importers of foreign iron are also talking of the possibility of higher prices soon.

Some attractive tonnages of cast iron pipe have been placed and are under inquiry. Chicago wants over 10,000 tons and Montrose, N. Y., is inquiring for 2700 tons. About 2500 tons of plates have been bought by the Philadelphia Gas Company and 2000 tons were bought recently for a floating drydock at San Diego, Calif.

The Pennsylvania will open bids on over 10,000 tons of steel on Wednesday, including sheets, steel wheels, axles, angle bars, spikes, tie plates, boiler tubes and steel pipe.

Non-Ferrous Metals Easy

No further advances have taken place among the non-ferrous metals after their spectacular rises of the preceding week. In fact, some of them have been inclined to develop an easy undertone, such as copper and zinc. Copper prices have been sagging each day in the European market, while in the domestic market a quarter cent decline took place on Saturday to 5½ cents. Zinc has slipped back to the extent of 50 cents or $1 a ton.

Tin prices are fairly steady at around 24½ cents a pound, which is 1 cent a pound higher than the average price prevailing before the bank holiday. Demand for tin has been very light. Lead prices are steady at 3.35 cents a pound, New York, and 3.22½ cents, East St. Louis. Lead has been by far the most active metal during the last two weeks, though sales the last week were much less than the week before.

Silver prices have been erratic, but levels have held above those prevailing before the bank moratoria. As the week closed silver was selling at 27½ cents an ounce. The excitement in the platinum market has subsided. During the bank holiday this precious metal rose from $20 to $30 an ounce and then dropped back to $24.

Quicksilver prices are strong, and the higher prices of the last two weeks are holding, $35 to $55 a flask of 76 pounds.

Newport Industries' Loss

Newport Industries, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $351,274 after taxes, depreciation, interest, but exclusive of idle plant expenses, aggregating $45,719, which were charged to contingency reserve previously provided for this purpose. This compares with a net loss of $423,475 in 1931, exclusive of $92,358 idle plant expenses.

Chesapeake & Ohio Income

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reported an increase in net operating income for last month over February, 1932, while gross was almost equal to last year's. The February net operating total was $2,404,010, compared with $2,249,267. Gross aggregated $7,626,139, compared with $7,682,749.

Chicago Bank Reopenings

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago today granted permissions for six member banks in the Seventh district including the First National of East Chicago, Ind., and the Union National of Indiana Harbor, Ind., to reopen without restrictions.

More Industrial Plants Reopening

DETROIT, March 20 (AP)—Approximately 500 employees of the Kelvinator Corporation, laid off a week ago because of the banking situation, returned to work today, employment officials said.

Officials of the Wayne body plant of the Graham-Paige Motors Corpoation said that 300 men returned to work there this morning.

CLEVELAND, March 20—The Cleveland plant of Fisher Body Company will reopen Tuesday after a brief shutdown due to bank holidays. About 3000 men will return.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 20—The Willys-Overland Company plant here will reopen Wednesday to make 6900 trucks for the International Harvester Company.

Abrupt Change In Investment Sentiment Seen

The abrupt reversal of investment sentiment, as a result of governmental steps taken on banks, farm relief and government economy, is indicated by an analysis of the market action of the groups of securities chiefly affected, according to Lawrence W. Schmidt, chief statistician of the Administrative and Research Corporation. The analysis says:

"The leading security markets closed March 3 and reopened March 15. Comparing closing prices three days prior to March 3 with closing prices three days after March 15 (to avoid unusual conditions attendant upon the market holiday itself) we find:

"Five leading New York bank stocks increased 9.04 per cent.

"Five widely held 'farm' stocks increased 39.57 per cent.

"The largest five government bond issues outstanding increased 1.81 per cent, which is a very substantial increase since fluctuations in government securities are small and usually measured in one-thirty-second of a point.

"As a basis of comparison," says Mr. Schmidt, "it is interesting to note that the Dow-Jones industrial average increased 15.59 per cent in the same period."

Pennsylvania State Banks Open Rapidly

PHILADELPHIA, March 18—No conservators will be appointed for Pennsylvania state banks, State Secretary of Banking Gordon ruled.

Of 410 state banks at beginning of the banking holiday 348 have been permitted to open on a full banking basis. The remaining 62, of which 54 are non-member banks and eight members of the Federal Reserve System, will probably be opened under the Sordoni bill permitting release of a percentage of deposits.

Both member and non-member banks will be under complete supervision of state banking department.

Until these banks have been permitted to open on a restricted basis, they will operate under provisions of the national holiday. They will carry on the business of the bank, but are not lending or permitting withdrawals.

Plans for a clearing house for banks operating on a restricted basis were announced. They will enter an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for expediting their business, and similar arrangements for clearing checks on restricted banks in the western part are being effected with the Cleveland Federal Bank, which has a branch at Pittsburgh.

January's Pneumatic Casings Shipments Up

Shipments of pneumatic casings in January amounted to 2,596,585 units, an increase of 42.8 per cent over December, 1932, but 20.2 per cent below January, 1932, according to the Rubber Manufacturing Association, Inc.

Production of pneumatic casings for January, 1933, was 2,257,846 units, an increase of 13.9 per cent over December, 1932, but 34.8 per cent less than in January, 1932.

Pneumatic casings in the hands of manufacturers on Jan. 31, 1933, amounted to 7,236,845 units, a decrease of 5.3 per cent below Dec. 31, 1932, and 8½ less than in Jan. 31, 1932.

South American Railway

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Fifty-seven per cent of the outstanding notes of South American Railway Company has been deposited by the end of last week under the offer of Public Utility Holding Corporation of America, guarantor, to exchange $200 in cash and $800 principal amount of new 7 per cent two-year notes of public utility holding for each $1000 principal amount of South American Railway notes. The latter mature April 15.

Utility Interest Payments

NEW YORK, March 20—Fiscal agents here have received regular remittances for April 1 interest payments on City of Berlin 6½ per cent bonds of 1935 and Berlin Electric Elevated 6½s usual sinking fund payments on these loans are also at hand. Funds to meet the April 1 coupon on City of Frankfort 7s have likewise been received.

'Gas' Up in Pacific Northwest

SEATTLE, Wash., March 20—The retail price of gasoline here was increased 5 cents a gallon to 20, 17 and 14 cents for the three grades, following upward adjustment in wholesale price by major companies. Wholesale price increase is 4 to 6 cents, depending on local competitive conditions throughout Pacific Northwest territory.

Aluminum Industries

CINCINNATI, March 20—Aluminum Industries, Inc., report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $70,889 after charges and taxes. This compares with net profit of $134,142, equivalent to $1.34 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of capital stock, in 1931.

Youngstown Operations Off

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 20—Operations of steel mills in this district at the beginning of this week are at 13 per cent capacity, a decrease of 3 per cent from last week's average.

Receivership Of Studebaker Is Explained

Origin Is in Legalities Concerning Proposed Merger With White

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 20 (AP)—Friendly receivership proceedings into which the Studebaker Corporation, pioneer in the automobile industry, has been placed is not expected to interfere with plans for the resumption of production tomorrow. The corporation's factories have been closed since the banking holiday.

H. S. Vance, one of the conservators appointed in the receivership, expressed conviction the Studebaker factories will resume production as scheduled.

The receivership petition was filed Saturday by the Edwards Iron Works, Inc., local auto body building company, on a claim of $6229. Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick appointed as conservators Vance and Paul G. Hoffman, vice-presidents of the Studebaker concern, and A. G. Bean, president of the White Motor Company of Cleveland.

The conservators issued a statement explaining that the receivership had its origin in legal entanglements in connection with the proposed merger of the White Company with the Studebaker Corporation.

Economy Move

Six months ago, the statement said, officials of the two firms agreed on a merger as an economy move, and 95 per cent of the White stock was turned in. In recent months, however, it was said, 3 per cent of the stockholders threatened litigation unless they were paid more for their stock than Studebaker offered.

The Studebaker Corporation issued $14,000,000 in notes in connection with the merger. "As a result of the attitude of the small minority group," the statement said, "assets of the White Company have not yet been merged with those of Studebaker. Furthermore, the terms under which these notes were issued have prevented the corporation from using any of its more valuable assets for credit purposes and made it in the present banking situation impossible for Studebaker to secure its customary and normal financial accommodations from its bankers."

Directors asserted the Studebaker concern was in good financial condition and that White Motor Company and the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company, corporation controlled by Studebaker were not involved in the receivership.

CLEVELAND, March 20 (AP)—A. G. Bean, president of White Motor Company and one of three receivers appointed for the Studebaker Corporation, said he believed the Studebaker receivership "will be of short duration" and that it in no way will affect the White Company.

The Studebaker Corporation's interest in the White Company, Mr. Bean said, "is solely that of a stockholder."

Simultaneously Mr. Bean issued a preliminary statement of the 1932 operation of the White Motor Company, giving total current assets as $19,410,000, of which $7,171,000 was cash. Total current liabilites were $1,096,000.

White's Deficit

Sales were $17,117,000, but selling and general expenses, depreciation, repairs and renewals amounted to $21,010,000, resulting in a loss from operations of $3,893,000. Other income amounting to $275,000 left a net loss for the year of $3,618,000.

The surplus account of the preliminary statement showed the balance in that account on Dec. 31, 1932, was $2,087,000, compared with $7,979,000 on the like date a year previously. The reduction included $3,125,000 for payment of a dividend of $5 a share on the common stock.

The White Motor Company, Mr. Bean said, "will continue exactly as in the past with the manufacture and sale of White and Indiana trucks and buses and the sale of Studebaker, Pierce-Arrow and Rockne trucks, and buses."

Mr. Bean's statement said the stock affiliation between the White Motor Company and the Studebaker Corporation was completed last year with White continuing as a separate entity.

Dividends

Incorporated Investors declared a semi-annual stock dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 20 to stock of record March 28.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable May 14 to stock of record April 25.

St. Louis National Stockyards Company declared a dividend of $1.25, payable April 1 to stock of record March 27.

Twin State Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent prior lien stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Household Finance Corporation, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.05 on the participating preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

State Street Trust Company, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

General Capital Corporation, Boston, Mass., declared a dividend of $1.25 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Old Colony Trust Associates, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

United Verde Extension Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 4.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—A total of 9103 bales of wool were offered at the auction today of which 6996 were sold. The fair selection offered met with good competition. Of the 4000 bales of South Americans offered, about 3000 were sold at prices in the sellers' favor. There were frequent withdrawals among merinos owing to firm limits.

Otis Elevator Gets Contracts

Government contracts approximating $124,800 have been awarded the Otis Elevator Company for elevator equipment in United States Post Office, Newark, N. J.

Confidence in Future Is Reflected in the Markets

Last Week's Rebound in Prices Shared by All Groups of Stocks on the New York Exchange—Strength of Bonds Encouraging Factor

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Nearly two weeks' holiday from official operations gave traders in the security and commodity markets time for reflection on President Roosevelt's handling of the emergency. This reflection had clearly been optimistic. The sign lay in the improvement in quotations in commodities and American stocks in the foreign markets that remained open. Consequently it was fairly certain that the opening of the exchanges on Wednesday would witness considerable activity on the up side. But few observers had anticipated the skyrocketing that actually developed.

In their bound forward, certain stocks jumped more than 10 points, and though there was a certain reaction on Friday, the record for the week revealed that the market had recouped itself of almost all the losses sustained since the middle of January. Saturday's quietness came as a much-needed respite. But it was coupled with firmness, especially among the rails, and a week that was almost as astonishing as any recent week ended with the issue of a batch of after-the-market circulars from the brokers radiating confidence for the future.

Rails Are Strong

Strength in rail shares on Saturday caused much comment. It was due to three factors. First, facilities are now available for the reorganization of weak roads, enabling them to put their houses in order without going through the waste of equity receiverships. Secondly, earnings are improving; so much so that railroad executives say that the year will reveal recovery for many roads now almost in the candidate stage for the reorganization offered by the new bankruptcy act. Thirdly, a consolidation policy is expected at any time from Mr. Roosevelt which will accomplish in short order what has taken years to discuss, and which at the same time will do something to end the unfairly competitive position that rival carriers enjoy at the expense of the rails.

All groups of stocks shared in the week's advance. Perhaps the hope of currency inflation, with its promise of higher commodity prices, helped to promote a bullish sentiment. Financial observers, however, feel that the President does not intend to live up to the reputation which has been foisted on him in certain quarters as a currency inflationist. As evidence, they adduce his attitude on the budget and his decision to leave the issue of emergency currency to the Federal Reserve banks.

A balanced budget is certainly no sign of inflation. It is true that, when full details are known, the unemployment relief program may add considerably to government expenditures. But the disbursements will be made out of loans, not currency freshly printed for the purpose. In other words, they will merely transfer existing money, and, incidentally, give it a job; not create new money.

Emergency Currency

Moreover, any expectations that a vast amount of emergency currency would somehow be precipitated into circulation have now been tempered by knowledge of the procedure governing the issue. Federal Reserve banks have the new notes in their quiver for use in the event that demands for currency become too great to be filled by the ordinary gold-backed currency. That is all. As the situation has turned out, demands have already fallen to normal dimensions and currency is coming back to the banks from hoards. Furthermore, Federal Reserve banks are getting richer every day from the gold which is being returned to the system, gold which adds to the system's ability to rely on its ordinary currency. Treasury figures thus show that on Thursday the total amount of the emergency currency either in the hands of the public or in the issuing banks amounted to less than $10,000,000.

The upsurge in the stock market may therefore be ascribed to the fact that the mental deflation which for so long has been overhanging the markets has seemingly begun to give way before the new confidence which has been inspired by President Roosevelt's handling of affairs.

If there had been much of a feeling that currency inflation was in the offing, bonds would probably not have shown much headway. For bonds, which represent the debts of corporation and public bodies, become correspondingly less valuable with the rise in commodity prices. Yet bonds shared the advance with stocks. Indeed, in some ways their performance was the more spectacular, students saying that market history has never shown such a burst of enthusiasm for bond buying. Rarely are bonds marked up 10 points, as some of them were last week.

Reason for Bond's Advance

The explanation is due to the reaction from the bank panic. Bonds were hit badly by unloading from banks which had quickly to raise cash out of their assets in order to meet panicky withdrawals of deposits. With much of this money returned, the banks have been enabled to rebuy bonds. In consequence, these bonds, led by government issues, have regained their "moratorium" losses. Whatever fears may still be entertained about currency inflation, they were not observable in this action.

The only query registered against Roosevelt policies occurred in the commodity markets. On Wednesday the showing was in keeping with that in the security markets. But the President's farm program introduced a note of uncertainty. It seemed to combine some of the worst features of the bills that were introduced in the last Congress. Traders in the commodities affected were left in a state of indecision, and, where not troubled with the potentialities of the farm program, were inclined to judge every commodity strictly on merits, rather than on hopes, as was the case with stocks.

Business indexes now being published cover the bank holiday, and are thus not dependable as guides for normal times. Any sustained advance in securities will have to rely on trade improvement. That this will come is the verdict of reputable agencies which find from inquiries in all parts of the country that better sentiment is being reflected in better buying.

A Window in Wall Street

Wanted—Another Coin

HOW many Americans have felt the lack of a 15-cent coin? Probably very many. The problem is particularly acute among travelers and others who have to dispense tips. In the old days quarters used to be handed around freely. But nowadays a quarter has grown much more valuable, and somehow seems too high to disburse for the services that used to earn it. Yet a dime appears too lowly. The difficulty is often resolved by choosing the dime. It could be surmounted in the interests alike of the tipper and the tippee by the minting of a 15-cent coin.

* * *

Gold—Basis or Standard

Some readers may be surprised to read that the incoming gold in England threatens to have an inflationary effect. But England is not on the gold standard, they will say. Doesn't that mean that its currency and credit supplies are managed without regard for any gold holdings? It should have that meaning. But Britain has been acting ever since it went off gold just as if it were on it, save in one particular—that normally it neither exports gold nor pays it out internally. But it has been as anxious as any gold country to secure the minimum ratio of metal in the vaults of its central bank. British currency may therefore be said to be still based on gold. Otherwise there would be no point in talking about the inflationary influence of the incoming gold.

Much the same remark could be made in respect of the United States. Temporarily it is off the gold standard. But the zeal with which it is building up gold reserves out of hoarders' hideaways shows that it still regards as binding the statutory mandate for the gold backing of its currency.

A gold basis and a gold standard are used interchangeably to mean the same thing. They aren't; but they are neighbors. And the first is destined, apparently, to merge into the second, not only in respect of the United States, but in respect of Britain also.

* * *

At the Reichsbank

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht is again at the helm of the Reichsbank, Germany's central bank. The appointment marks the return to world councils of a man who is widely held to be the ablest central banker of our times. In Wall Street he is held in high respect. He was wise when they were otherwise. For he was warning his country not to accept American loans when the investment houses in Wall Street were devoting so much of their energies in floating them and in persuading the Germans to let them float others. By getting the German Government to set up a loan advisory council, he succeeded in preventing some foreign loan money from seeping into the states and communes, but it was a trickle compared with the flood that did get through.

Dr. Schacht is as able a negotiator as he is a central banker, if a somewhat unconventional one. At the Reparation Conference in 1929, he kept the experts of other countries busy for days examining his alternative plans, which he had the habit of evolving throughout the night. While they were thus engaged, he would probably be found at Versailles, enjoying the sights or being entertained by his friends.

Like many a famous German, he comes from Schleswig-Holstein, formerly owned by Denmark. Unlike probably any other, he rejoices in two middle names, "Horace Greeley," given to him by parents who lived for a time in the United States—for sufficient time, apparently, to learn to admire the great New York editor. Dr. Schacht has at least one or two points in common with his American namesake. He is very forthright. One example is his statement in his last book, "The End of Reparations," "A capitalism which cannot feed the workers of the world has no right to exist." Very blunt for one of the pillars of capitalism! Then he is very ambitious and, like Greeley, once entertained aspirations for the highest office in his country. Probably he still does. H. B. E.

Receivers For S. W. Straus & Co. Resign Offices

Declare Organization Is Simply a 'Shell'—Denial Entered

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Mr. William M. Calder, formerly United States Senator, and Mr. Robert Moses, chairman of the state council of parks, have resigned as receivers of S. W. Straus & Co., declaring that they can be of no service to the bondholders, since the company has assets of only $29,000 to meet claims on more than $380,000,000 securities which it sold to the public.

In their letter of resignation to Justice Charles C. Lockwood, of the New York Supreme Court, made public yesterday, the receivers said they had accepted the appointment on March 3 thinking they might perform a public service.

"We find after a preliminary investigation that S. W. Straus & Co. is simply a shell," the letter continues. "The impression is quite general that this concern guaranteed and stood back of the numerous bond issues which were offered and sold to the public.

"It was because of this impression which the public had that we as receivers of this corporation were looked to by the bondholders for relief and assistance. The facts are that S. W. Straus & Co., Inc. (New York), did not guarantee and did not stand behind any of the bond issues."

The letter stresses the "evidence of the weakness of the Martin Act," and recalls that S. W. Straus & Co., after accepting on March 2, 1933, a court injunction prohibiting it from doing business in this State in violation of the Martin Act, "has simply moved down town and gone into business again under a slightly different name."

This reference was to the formation of Straus Securities Company, Inc., on March 7, with S. J. T. Straus as president and the announcement that it was "associated with the company executives and members of the staff formerly identified with S. W. Straus & Co."

Mr. S. J. T. Straus issued a statement declaring that the receivers' statement was "incorrect" and asserting that the company now has assets "which even now are more than enough to pay all outstanding creditors."

Mr. Stephen Callaghan, formerly Supreme Court justice, who was counsel to the receiver, also resigned.

Justice Lockwood accepted the resignations and appointed Mr Louis F. Schultze, of the Army & Navy Club, a West Point graduate and formerly an army officer, as sole receiver.

Connecticut Electric Service Net $3.40 Share

Connecticut Electric Service Company and subsidiaries (controlled by United Gas Improvement Company) report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, consolidated net profit of $3,905,182 after depreciation, interest, taxes, dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary companies, minority interest, etc., equal to $3.40 a share on the 1,147,860 no-par capital stock. This compares with $4,227,090, or $3.68 a share, in 1931.

Report of Connecticut Light & Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $4,264,068 after taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to $32.67 a share on the combined 65,000 shares of 6½ per cent preferred and 5500 shares of 5½ pre cent preferred stocks. This compares with $4,151,078, or $31.81 a share on the combined preferred stocks, in 1931.

All the common stock is owned by Connecticut Electric Service Company.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75, De Beers 4¾ and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ⅜ and discount rates for short bills ⅛@¼ and three-month bills ⅞@⅛ per cent.

88 P. C. of Nation's Money Is Available

By the Associated Press

New York, March 20

THE AMERICAN BANKER says that at least $38,000,000,000, or 88 per cent of the money on deposit in the nation's banks, had become available as purchasing power by today after having been tied up in the banking holiday.

Of the remaining five billions still tied up in banks awaiting permission to reopen, completion of examinations, reorganizations and recapitalizations will release a major proportion within a comparatively short period, the publication said, "and losses in liquidation may be less than a billion dollars, or less than 2½ per cent of the banked funds of the country."

Prices of Bank Stocks Continue Their Upward Way

NEW YORK, March 20—The New York City bank stock market was again strong last week following the resumption of dealings which were suspended with all other securities and commodities during the period of the banking holiday.

The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster ended the week at $1,440,016,000, which total represents an increase of $47,030,000, or 3.4 per cent as compared with March 3, when the total stood at $1,392,986,000.

The aggregate compares with $929,895,000 reported on May 31, the low point of the readjustment.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 6.97 per cent, compared with 7.21 per cent, the average yield on March 3.

The current market value of the 16 issues is now 0.93 times their known book value compared with 0.90 on March 3.

Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now selling at an average of 10.5 times their known earnings compared with 10.2 times on March 3.

Commodity Price Index Shows Slight Change

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended March 17 were 56.1 and $1.781, compared with 55.0 and $1.817 in the March 3 week.

The figures for the week ended March 10 were omitted because of the bank holiday.

The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is, therefore, placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—Dec. (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	89.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—Feb. average	55.3	181.0
Mar. 3	55.0	181.7
Mar. 17	56.1	178.1

Italy Experiments With Charcoal Gas for Autos

ROME, May 20—Use of "charcoal gas" in all motortrucks and tractors of Italy to cut down Italy's gasoline bill by 50,000,000 lire is projected in experiments the Government has been making in the new fuel. Italy is importing annually something like 5,000,000 quintals of gasoline and kerosene, for which she spends 430,000,000 lire.

One big objection to use of charcoal gas as a motor fuel is that forestry conditions of Italy are such that woods and the forests cannot long be despoiled of trees. It appears, however, that this difficulty is more imaginary than real, as use of charcoal for house fuel in Italy rapidly is diminishing with increased use of gas and electricity.

Motor Industry Responding To Better Banking

Decided Pickup Expected Before End of Week—Greater Output

DETROIT, March 20—Responding to the improved conditions in the banking field motor companies are swinging into production, and before the close of the week a decided pick-up in activity will be shown by the industry.

Ford Motor Company already has begun to increase production at its main plants here, which had been curtailed during the banking holiday, and a further advance in the schedule will be made during the week. Output at assembly branches had not been seriously affected by the bank holiday.

Various plants of General Motors Corporation go on increased production schedules today, after curtailment due to the banking holiday.

Plymouth and De Soto resumed operations on a five-day basis Wednesday, with a substantial number of unfilled orders on hand. The Chrysler division resumed Tuesday, with more orders than can be filled during the remainder of the month.

Dodge is introducing a two-door sedan in its six-cylinder line, listing at $630. Shipments of display cars are going forward to dealers. Officials anticipate that this model will account for 35 per cent of their six-cylinder business.

The Hudson plant did not close during the holiday, employment holding at between 5000 and 6000 with the final assembly line on a three-day-week basis and other departments working four and five days a week.

Graham-Paige is recalling 1400 workers. The company will begin increasing its activity early in the week at the main plant and at the Wayne (Mich.) body plant.

Packard resumed operations Wednesday, with shipments back to the February level. Total shipments last month were in excess of February last year.

Operations of Reo Motor Car Company were continued on a four-day basis in both the passenger-car and truck divisions during the banking holiday.

Continental will begin recalling men this week, with operations scheduled to get under way in both the Detroit and Muskegon plants.

Waltham Watch Co. Net Loss

Waltham Watch Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss after all charges, including interest, depreciation, and taxes, of $259,415. This compares with a net loss of $579,950 during 1931, after all charges and after dividend payments amounting to $160,370. Since Oct. 1, 1931, the company has not made any dividend disbursements. A quarterly dividend of $1.75 was paid on that date on the prior preference and 50 cents on the 6 per cent preferred.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

FOR a long time the late M. Henri Duparc had ceased to take part in the musical life of his time, except as a witness who, though far away, was always attentive and kindly. But he gave up composing many years ago.

This instance of a musician gaining celebrity by writing only a half-dozen melodies is both rare and instructive. Whereas some composers who have written numerous symphonies and important lyrical dramas have long since been forgotten, and had no influence on the musical movements of their time, the few pages that Henri Duparc has left us assure him an enviable place in the history of modern French music. The simple fact of having written "L'Invitation au Voyage," "Phydilé," "La Vie Antérieure" and "La Chanson Triste" will be for him a guarantee of immortality.

The story of this artist, who turned to music very late and who was always doubtful of his capabilities, is well known. Very critical of himself, he always feared lest his somewhat belated technical training should place him at a disadvantage in facing the numerous problems which his ideal compelled him to solve. He had worked with César Franck, who very wisely did not try to hinder him with dogmatic theories. This delicate and ingenious temperament was allowed to develop freely. And thus he produced those melodies which have so deeply moved a whole generation of listeners and which have passed, without aging, through the most tumultuous of musical revolutions.

Unfortunately, a desire for perfection, carried to the extreme, hindered the creative genius of this gifted musician. Henri Duparc finally left Paris, gave up composing and went to Switzerland, where he lived for many years in retirement. He spent the last few years in the Landes district, in France, near Mont-de-Marsan. He leaves behind him a few bars of music whose deep and discreet echoes will linger in the memory of appreciative listeners for a long time.

* * *

There have been no theatrical novelties on our lyrical stages this last month except a very amusing ballet from the "Nursery" of M. D.-F. Ingelbrecht by the new ballet mistress of the Opéra-Comique, Mme. Carina Ari, who is the wife of the composer. Our readers are probably familiar with this charming piano duet for children, which contains in a pleasing form the old popular French refrains. This album is a real toybox and one never wearies of admiring its finesse and ingenuity. In order to put this entertainment on the stage Mme. Ari has called it "Jeux de Couleurs" and has imagined the following story: an ultra-modern painter is commissioned to paint a living room. Durng his absence his tubes of paint and paint brushes begin to dance without any regard for decorum. All the colors of the prism seem to be moving and we see marriages of green and red, of black and white, or orange and blue. The little legendary actors, which recall those of the nursery songs, are in fact scarlet soldiers and their fiancées, clad in the color of hope; a small shepherdess and Felix The Cat, the hero of animated drawings; yellow chickens and multicolored marionettes. This little world moves in a most pleasing manner, with clever incidents and amiably humorous evolutions.

The score has stood this orchestral and scenic enlargement very well. Its elegance of style, enriched by the treasures of harmony and rhythm which abound in the development of those pretty themes whose freshness has emerged unscathed through the centuries, was once more applauded.

* * *

The symphonic event of this month has been the reopening of the Straram concerts, which draw a faithful and admiring audience to the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. It was a pleasure to renew our acquaintance with this orchestra composed of virtuosos whose execution was always so finished. M. Straram has had the courage and the intelligence not to have recourse to "added attractions" when making up his programs. He has even banned, in theory, the intervention of soloists, except in the production of a new work. He does not wish to found his success on the interest that a famous violinist or singer may lend to the interpretation of any composition. His concerts are devoted solely to symphonic music. In this way, he has built up for himself a cultivated and enlightened "clientèle" which comes to hear the music and not to admire the "acrobats."

Our other symphonic organizations, whose rivalry is more bitter, are beginning to pay for the mistake they made in acting differently. By engaging virtuosos, and supervirtuosos, they have become the slaves of a public which is not particularly musical and which incessantly demands more along these lines. We witnessed a few days ago, at the Concerts Lamoureux, a veritable scene following the performance of the Viennese tenor, M. Piccaver, who, encouraged by a section of the audience, ventured to interpret flat Italian romances and thus drew upon his head indignant protests. With M. Straram, this anomaly, by which the interpreter of a banal concerto is received with a great deal of applause, whereas the masterpieces of orchestral art are received with indifference, does not exist.

* * *

Another musical novelty was the famous Salsburg Marionette Theater. This small theater is legendary. It consists of tiny dolls carved and dressed in the most delicate and charming fashion. Their inventor has found a new system of suspension which renders their movements hauntingly lifelike and exact.

These Lilliputian actors play and sing extremely interesting works produced with the greatest finish. Their topical specialty is the interpretation of the operas of Mozart's youth. The idea is a very happy one. It can be said without impertinence that no human interpretation could serve those small compositions so effectively as these marionettes helped by singers of high quality. The candor, freshness, youth and, we might as well say it, the adorable puerility which can be found in some of Mozart's work is here brought out in its true scale. It is in this miniature world that this charming miniaturist is found in his true scale. A large opera stage filled with plump singers will never reach the fairylike and charming balance which this luminous and airy art necessitates. For many musicians it proved a veritable revelation. The Salzburg Marionette Theater gave us under these conditions, as well as the popular legend of "Faust" and the fairylike "Avion Fusée," unforgettable representations of Mozart's "Directeur du Théâtre." The invisible artists with their pure and transparent voices, gave us an unforgettable interpretation of this score which the puppets materialized with so much grace and finesse.

The Metropolitan's Future

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

METROPOLITAN OPERA arrangements for next year, if we may reason from the past, will be based on the successful outcomes of 1932-33. To note a few considerations of importance, then, in the doings of the winter, Wagner's works have been interpreted with distinction from the moment the curtain rose on "Götterdämmerung" on the evening of Nov. 24, till it fell on the final Grail scene of "Parsifal" on the afternoon of March 9. Practically enough without exception, the artists taking part acquitted themselves in first-rate fashion all the way through, from conductor to percussion-player in the orchestra pit, and from principal singers to chorus men and chorus women on the stage.

That means high praise for Mr. Bodanzky, who directed the music of the 25 presentations, including five of "Tristan and Isolde" and from two to four of other pieces, save of "Rheingold," which was put on, as in former years, but once. It means praise as well for the timpani player; for what in the Wagnerian dramas has more decisive, impressive effect than the light solo notes that are tapped on the kettledrum at certain turning points in the action, when sound almost sinks into silence? It means high praise, again, for the sopranos who have chiefly carried the Wagnerian burden: Mmes. Kappel and Leider. Only to mention these two names is to start controversy, though quarrel usually hinges on defects rather than on merits. Those who don't favor Mme. Kappel declare that she walks about too much, and those who object to Mme. Leider maintain—and they may not be wrong—that she gesticulates too much. Nobody seems to deny, however, the vocal ability of either of them, which is the main question anyway.

* * *

Praise, still again, for the tenors, Messrs. Laubenthal and Melchior. In their case, there exists, whether happily or unhappily, a pretty loud partisanship, a minority standing by Mr. Laubenthal, who may in fairness be described as a new-school Wagner interpreter; and an aggressive party supporting Mr. Melchior, who, in spite of his excellence, must be classified amongst interpreters of the traditional and conventional sort. Praise, finally, for low voices: Mmes. Branzell and Olszewska and Messrs. Schorr and Hofmann, in particular. How the manager of the company ever carried on a Wagnerian season so brilliantly with such a small number of performers for leading rôles will remain something for us to marvel at. Still, there were Mmes. Ljungberg and Rethberg for him to rely upon, and Mmes. Manski and Stückgold besides. For that reason, scarcely an emergency arose but it was triumphantly met.

Much appears to depend at the Metropolitan on theories of management held by Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza; but everybody must know that artistic policy is less an invention than a discovery, and that it comes to light in the approvals and disapprovals of the public. What we go out looking for, that we bring home in our baskets; and there's no question that we all like to go huckleberrying in the German musical pasture. Little doubt, then, but there will be a return next season of some, if not all, of the women who have made a mark as Elsa, Brünnhilde and Isolde, and of the men who have done so as Lohengrin, Siegfried, Tristan, Amfortas, Wotan, Gunther and other Wagnerian figures.

* * *

In regard to a work of the German repertory that Metropolitan performers have lately tried their powers on—the "Elektra" of Strauss—nothing can be safely surmised. The piece itself proved, upon production, a success; the singing and acting, on the contrary, turned out, with nobody to blame, a comparative failure

For "Elektra" still remains an opportunity. It plainly calls for a style of interpretation different from that which is appropriate to the Wagnerian dramas. Considered, indeed, in its true guise as a Greek play, it rather sadly puts the whole "Ring" tetralogy in the shade, and even makes "Tristan and Isolde" seem something irrelevant, sentimental and non-tragic. Unfortunately, the librettist introduces action, like Elektra's digging and dancing, which are in no respect ancient and which are merely out-of-date modern. Stage managers might advantageously delete these elaborations. The composer himself may hardly be said to have taken more than superficial notice of them. The listener, using his imagination, can supply something better.

Further concerning the outlook for 1933-34, other national types of opera besides German will have their usual representation, though Italian and French productions are less likely than ever to bear an original stamp. For the Metropolitan, yielding to pressure, has lately been abandoning the ways of Milan and Paris. To mention three sopranos primarily occupied the Italian and French repertories—Mmes. Bori, Ponselle and Pons; what do they know about La Scala, or about the Opéra and the Opéra-Comique? The tenors, Messrs. Martinelli and Schipa, the baritone, Mr. De Luca, and the bass, Mr. Pinza, hold on to their bel canto training, to the good of the vocal standards of the house. They also serve somewhat as company schoolmasters in Italian pronunciation But in other respects, they might be native New Yorkers. Quite alone among authentic French artists taking leading parts stands the bass, Mr. Rothier; and greatly needed.

* * *

Rapidly, and perhaps too rapidly, the Metropolitan is becoming American. The tenor, Mr. Jagel, and the baritone, Mr. Tibbett, undertake tasks of the first magnitude and dispose of them masterfully. Mr. Johnson (Canadian) has identified himself with the tenor rôle of "Pelléas et Mélisande," as at an earlier time here, and with another organization, Miss Mary Garden identified herself with the soprano rôle. Regarding another American, the light-voiced tenor, Mr. Crooks, making an end-season début in "Manon," what shall be said? Many an excellent singer has temporarily left the concert platform for the Metropolitan stage, just to gain a little additional reputation. Let's reserve praise for Mr. Crooks, then, until after he has done something more than parade once or twice in an eighteenth century costume and sing a couple of arias of Massenet.

An American composer, Mr. Gruenberg, did proudly with his opera, "Emperor Jones." Determination as to what Mr. Gruenberg's music amounts to has hardly yet been arrived at. Little has been remarked by anyone on either the positive or the negative side. Nowhere do we find settled opinion, favorable or unfavorable. Smoke, though, and fire—there can surely not be so great success without some small merit. If, more often than not, it's sopranos and tenors that keep operas going, and if "Emperor Jones" must survive on what a baritone can do for it, that leaves everybody, except Mr. Tibbett, who impersonates Jones, an onlooker in the matter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELENA ROYLE

An Actress Talks of Acting

By L. A. SLOPER

MISS SELENA ROYLE is grateful that she appeared in "flops" for seven consecutive years on Broadway. Because that experience forced her to try herself out in many different kinds of parts, and to study hard to improve her acting. If she had been an immediate success, she might easily have hardened into a type, and relied upon what she then knew of stage technique to keep her afloat on the tide of popularity. As it is, she has worked, and she feels that she has grown.

Miss Royle gave us this glimpse of her professional career during a talk in her dressing room after a recent matinée at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, where she was playing Claire Woodruff in Miss Rachel Crothers's play, "When Ladies Meet," which had just completed a seven-months run in New York. We had called on her because we had been much struck with her work when we saw the play, first in New York and later in Boston. Just before talking with her we watched her again in the big scene in which Mrs. Woodruff meets her rival. We mentioned this when we went backstage afterwards.

* * *

"Then," said Miss Royle, "you saw me mess it up, didn't you?" We said we had noticed that she had slipped in one of her lines. "Yes," she said, "and that was because I had a sudden crick in the neck which took my mind off the scene, so that when my next line hit me, I was lost for a minute." It did not, we observed, take her long to recover; and this fact perhaps had some bearing on our errand, which was, we explained, to find out the methods by which she achieved an impersonation of Claire Woodruff so conspicuous for its effect of actuality and so free of obvious technical stunts.

Miss Royle hesitated to align herself with any particular group of theorists in the art of acting. She had, she said, been on the stage since she was 13. Her father (Mr. Edwin Milton Royle) is a dramatist and an actor. Her mother and her sister are actresses. She spent a part of a year at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and was then told that she knew what could be taught; what she must do was actually to work on the stage. Thus her theories of acting have been hammered out in the theater itself.

Directors help a lot, Miss Royle has found—some directors. But she has also found that the actor cannot afford always to submit his judgment blindly and invariably to that of his director; because if the actor thinks for himself there will be times when his conception of a rôle or his notion of the best reading of a line or the most effective handling of a bit of "business" will conflict with the director's. And often, if the actor will but state his view, the director may agree. Miss Royle found it so, for example, with Miss Crothers in a situation or two in the present play, which was directed by the author.

Miss Royle, it developed, inclines to the Coquelin theory of the dual personality in the actor: the one thinking, feeling, living the part, the other watching, checking, guiding him. For, she noted, the actor cannot allow himself to be carried completely away by his emotion, any more than can (as Mr. Eugene Goossens has pointed out) the orchestral conductor; if he does, he may give a grand performance for himself, but he loses his audience.

* * *

"I have had the experience," Miss Royle remarked, "of deceiving myself in that way. Sometimes it has seemed to me that I have done particularly well at, say, a matinée, and I have asked my associates if they didn't agree. 'No,' they've said; 'you didn't do nearly so well today as you did last night.' You see? There must always be the hand on the steering wheel."

But this actress does not believe, on the other hand, in any mechanical theory of acting. For example, she dismissed immediately the idea that an impersonation should be created once for all on the opening night, and thereafter should merely be repeated. That method, she protested, leads to artificiality; "and besides," she added, "what of growth? If an actor is studying his part, he must inevitably find that his conception of it grows constantly. When the conception stops growing, it's time to drop the part."

Neither do the theories of remembered emotion and of imitation of remembered characteristics appeal to Miss Royle. Naturally, she noted, the actor's remembered emotions and his observation of people are a part of his creative intelligence. But she recalled that Stanislavsky himself greatly modified his original theory of remembered emotion; and she pointed out specifically that mere imitation of characteristics of persons one has known is at the opposite pole to creation of character.

Thus it became clear that although Miss Royle is blessed with abundant personal charm and with an exceptionally musical voice, it is not these gifts which make her Claire Woodruff so outstanding; it is her possession of that "interior" quality which distinguishes all first-rate acting.

Americana

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

QUEEN'S THEATER—"Once in a Lifetime," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, presented by Sir Barry Jackson, Feb. 23, 1933; Little Theater (People's National Theater) — "Cock Robin," by Elmer Rice and Philip Barry, produced Feb. 24, 1933.

London's latest plays that are worthy of record both come from the United States. Though "Once in a Lifetime" is a burlesque and "Cock Robin" is a "thriller," they have something in common, for whilst one of them is a satire on Hollywood, the other in its more amusing moments is a satire on amateur theatricals on a smaller scale.

Why is "Once in a Lifetime" so continuously funny right up to the final curtain? Satirical pieces are often acceptable enough during the first few scenes, but they usually become tedious long before the end, for jeering at people and things, which is the mood of satire, is a pastime that soon palls. Yet "Once in a Lifetime," which ridicules Hollywood from the opening scene until the end, never grows tiresome at all. The reason is not merely that the authors have devised a series of endlessly amusing jokes that do not repeat one another, nor fall away in comic force; it is not merely that the play is admirably presented by the Birmingham Repertory Company; it is not merely that the piece is brilliantly produced by Mr. Herbert M. Prentice—though all these things, of course, contribute to the success of the entertainment. We have had satires before that have combined these or similar merits, and they have not escaped the fate of monotony toward the end. Why should "Once in a Lifetime" become actually more and more funny as it proceeds.

The answer may perhaps be found in the character of George. George is the world's prize "boob." He cannot understand the simplest statement. Consequently, when he goes to Hollywood he is hailed as a genius, and is made supervisor of one of the largest film studios. He makes mistake after mistake, but every mistake only serves to consolidate his reputation. Obviously George is in the play to be laughed at in the classical manner of satire. But strangely enough—and this is the saving grace of the piece—the authors sympathize with him. They do more—they like him, and we like him, too. In spite of his final successes George has a pretty thin time when he first gets to Hollywood, and it is rather delightful to watch how, when any disaster befalls him, his first thought (and often his last, for reflection quickly tires him) is invariably for someone else. George preserves "Once in a Lifetime" from the acrid taste of most satires. For the rest, the play is uproariously amusing, and has every prospect of being one of the biggest successes of Sir Barry Jackson's distinguished career.

"Cock Robin" is good fun whilst amateur theatricals are being guyed, and is a moderately exciting melodrama thereafter. The solution, however is almost, if not quite, incredible; but our judgment in this matter may be prejudiced, since the audience was asked to spot the criminal at the end of the second act, and we guessed wrong. This piece is preceded by Lord Dunsany's "The Lost Silk Hat," whose performance began very well. The company, however, seemed to miss the mood of the last few minutes, so that the end was rather anti-climactic.

H. H.

Dunoyer de Ségonzac

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS IT a sign of the times? We of some of the larger American cities, in order to be informed about and refreshed by works of modern Europeans, must travel to smaller centers. Bostonians, dwelling ostensibly in a cultral stronghold, have had to voyage either to Worcester or to Providence, R. I., to see the finest displays of the season. At Worcester we had the benefit of the panoramic International Exposition, at Providence we have the intense pleasure of seeing a one-man show of oil paintings, aquarelles, and drawings by the famous Parisian, M. Dunoyer de Ségonzac. Last year the same galleries housed the work of M. Henri Matisse. Providence, having inhaled once the fragrant bloom of French sensibility, craves the experience anew.

No better sequel to Matisse could have been chosen than M. Ségonzac. These two painters have an artistic consanguinity which is hard to parallel. Both branch directly from a tradition which has grown rapidly and richly in Paris during the past hundred years. There are family resemblances with Courbet and Manet, with Monet and Renoir. Cézanne is an immediate ancestor. And finally there is the precipitous dash away from all influence into unexplored vistas of individualistic pursuit, common trait of all gfted artists.

Both Ségonzac and Matisse have in common a natural love of paint which rises to a veritable ecstasy in color. Both use pigment with freedom and daring, juxtaposing tones which hitherto had seemed artistically heretical. Both these artists have a taste for the more gamy flavors of heavy accent and sharp contrast. Both use color, not alone for its decorative propensities, but for its contribution to the very construction of form, for its capacity to deepen perspectives, for its enhancement of atmospheric effect. Color has become for them an intrinsic element in picture-making.

* * *

Viewing the exhibition at the Rhode Island School of Design, we may discover for ourselves how prominent is the rôle of color by studying three pictures of the same subject: a table in a garden upon which are heaped a straw hat, a parasol, some blossoms.

The first canvas is painted with thick brushwork, solid forms, luxuriant color scheme, the objects are united by a common textural character. The second is thinned out somewhat, the objects are more articulate, there is new accent, a change of emphasis. In the third the group is seen at another season, when the atmosphere is cooler and calmer; there is more subdual, less luxuriance; the objects are clearly defined, their colors are individualized, finely modulated. The theme is worked with variations. The artist never sees things twice in quite the same way; there are different moods, different modifications. The conventional painter makes all pictures uniformly as though they were shaken out of a mold; the ingenious artist reveals changes even in the repetition of a subject.

M. de Ségonzac, in treating the landscape, has been less interested in detail, or even in design refinements, than he has been in evoking soundly the sense of volume, the solid plastic massive traits. Trees, terrain, houses are depicted in a generalized way, but the tone in its vigorous application conveys a very telling character. We do not see the branches, or the bark of the trees, but those heavy, rough strokes somehow make us feel the warmth and verdancy of springtime, the dampness of April days, the chill of autumn blasts. The method is vigorous, rough at times, disdainful of all fussiness. But this is getting back to fundamentals, eschewing intrusive details, abandoning the clutter that had been weakening the craft of painting.

* * *

M. de Ségonzac is not less known for his water colors, his drawings and his etchings. As draftsman he exhibits qualities of mastery. The line for him is an exceedingly sensitive instrument, functioning sometimes lineally, sometimes tonally. His figures drawn with pen and ink, have solidity established by manipulating graceful strands of line, which in the aggregate tell as form. Offhand they seem casual, arbitrary, but as one studies the drawings, the forms become rounded and plastic.

The aquarelles are made with dabs and sweeps of watery pigment. The thick impasto of the oils gives way to a fine, transparent wash. In each medium, M. de Segonzac finds the inherent quality that suits and signalizes it. He paints with oils so that the medium lends density and lusciousness and volume to the subject. He draws with the pen so that the line is a graceful filament, responding sensitively to the finest pressure. His etched line is less responsive, though more resolute. In etching he turns deliberately to design and abandons that intensive pursuit of form.

The hand of the genuine artist leaves its unmistakable trace even in the smallest sketch.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Fruit and Flower Paintings

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

EXPRESSION, rather than decoration simply, is the dominant key of the exhibition of fruit and flower paintings continuing through March at the Museum of Modern Art. For intensity of emotion, nothing struck this visitor to the show more forcibly than Miss Georgia O'Keefe's "Jack in the Pulpit No. 2." How much of the impact was provided by the element of scale we cannot say, for the artist has magnified this ordinarily inconspicuous woodland flower until size relations, as measured by the height of human beings, are reversed. One falls to fancying what Swift would have done with such a theme if he had thought to include it in his "Gulliver's Travels." So fierce-seeming are the upreachings of growth in that spiral stem, emphasized as they are by the rhythmic lights and darks of the upspringing stalk, that they seem to be rending the crown of leaves in their eagerness of thrust. Startling, too, is it to see many times enlarged the black stamen of a poppy that covers a flaming dozen square feet in another frame.

Something of the same quality of feeling is conveyed by Mr. Charles Sheeler's "Timothy," with its isolation of a stalk of the grass, and its dignification by drawing that is at once meticulous and emotional. One can even think of this ordinarily humble subject as architectural with all this focusing of attention upon its pillarlike structure, and its feathery lavender tops waving above the greens of the leaves at the base. M. Maurice De Vlaminck in "Flowers in a Gray Vase" sees a clump of tulips as up-curling white flames, and to M. André Bauchant the red-and-white, starlike the blue background.
forms of flowers are embossed upon

Eight flower paintings by M. Odilon Redon almost provide the nucleus of the show, scattered as they are through the four rooms, and stating as they do so fully the expressive element as a plus quality in decorative paintings. To Redon, to Cézanne's fruit paintings and to Van Gogh's excited portraits of sunflowers and daisies, modern painters of still-life surely owe much. Other men who enlarged the borders of decoration by means of implied feeling also are well represented in this show—Manet, Renoir, Monet.

Monet's "Peonies in a Crystal Vase" simply blazes with light against a pale blue background, nor did he in this composition lose his forms in his interest in luminism. Several water colors by Mr. Charles Demuth reveal his amazing ability to capture planes of colored light, together with their mutual refractions, with the result that flowers and fruits emerge as it were into the very air. "Yellow Daisies," by Mr. Alexander Brook is modeled in tones of light, and Miss Nan Watson in "Tulips" conveys a sense of the living character of the blossoms, heavy for all their delicacy upon their stems.

Matisse is here with one of his decorations evolved around a bowl of red roses in front of a mirror, a design so much his own that it is unmistakable at a glance, with every part unified into a single plane of design. Several of the imaginative paintings of Henri Rousseau renew pleasure in his individual vision of tropical vegetation that grows in sequences and moves ever in rhythm.

Other important painters represented include M. André Derain, M. Georges Braque, Mr. Bernard Karfiol, M. O. Coubine, Mr. Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Mr. Morris Kantor, Mr. Eugene Speicher, Mr. Robert Hallowell, Miss Anne Goldthwaite, Mr. George Biddle, Mr. Charles Burchfield and M. Henri Fantin-Latour. Loans to this show have come from museums, from private collections and from many dealers.

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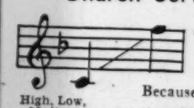
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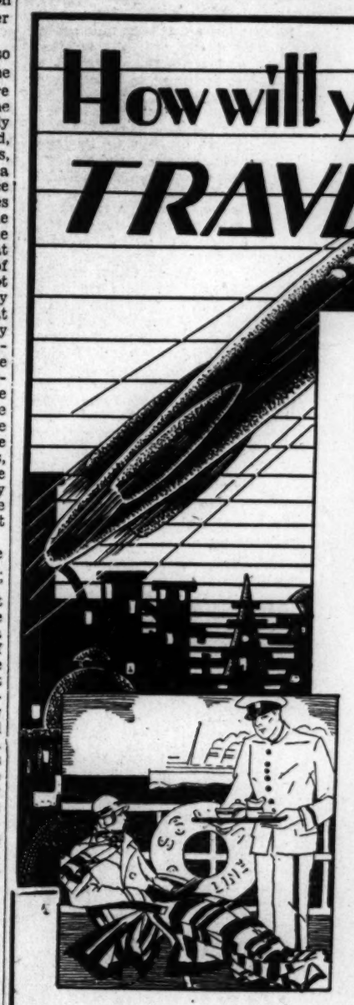

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Detroit Victory Ends Its Season

Canadiens Now Sure of Playoff Right—American Race Continues Keen

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	25	8	15	111	93	58
Boston	24	8	15	119	84	56
Rangers	22	8	16	129	102	52
Chicago	16	11	20	84	97	43
Canadian Division						
Toronto	24	5	17	114	105	53
Montreal	22	6	18	132	110	50
Canadiens	18	5	24	90	111	41
Americans	13	11	22	81	112	37
Ottawa	10	10	27	85	131	30

Results March 18

Boston 0, Canadiens 0, overtime.
Toronto 6, Ottawa 2.

Results March 19

Montreal 6, Rangers 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 20—The champion Maple Leafs made a clean sweep of the six-game series with the Ottawa Senators in the National Hockey League this season by defeating the visitors here Saturday, 6 to 2. The locals scored three goals in the opening period and after a scoreless second period scored three more in the third while the Senators were counting twice. The victory stopped the three-game losing streak of the locals and improved their chances of finishing first in the Canadian section of the league. The summary:

Toronto		Ottawa
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw		rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche
Primeau, Thoms, Blair, c		c, Weiland, Howe, Cox, McInenly
Conacher, Sands, Doraty, rw		lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche
Horner, Day, ld		rd, Shields, Rockburn
Clancy, Levinsky, rd		ld, Woodburn, Burke
Chabot, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Toronto 6, Ottawa 2. Goals—Conacher 2, Cotton 2, Clancy and Jackson for Toronto; Shields and E. Roche for Ottawa. Assists—Primeau 3, Sands 2, Day 2, Jackson, Conacher, Blair, Doraty, Thoms, Clancy for Toronto; D. Roche for Ottawa. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 20—Montreal Canadiens and Boston Bruins played a scoreless tie game here on Saturday and apparently the division of points was satisfactory to both teams as they showed little in the way of a concerted offensive. The tie practically gave the Canadiens third place in the Canadian section of the league, while it also made it possible, and probable, for the Bruins to finish first in the American section. The summary:

Canadiens		Boston
Joliat, Hart, Harrington, lw		rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Morenz, Lepine, Grosvenor, c		c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw		lw, Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith
Carson, Bourgault, Starr, ld		rd, Shore, Owen
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd		ld, Smith, Hitchman
Hainsworth, g		g, Thompson

Score—Canadiens 0, Boston 0. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Billy Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20 — Montreal Maroons scored over New York Rangers easily in their final encounter of the regular season yesterday, winning by a score of 6 to 3, with Kerr making a brilliant stand at goal, halting the attacks of the locals, except at the very start and in the final minutes of play, when it was too late for the locals to overcome the visitors' lead. Babe Siebert, relegated to defense, proved too slow for the place, and most of the Maroon goals came on attacks past him, while Johnson was off the ice. The summary:

Montreal		Rangers
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw		rw, W. Cook, Heller, Dillon
Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea, c		c, Boucher, Somers, Ormundson, Pettinger
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw		lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Conacher, Wilcox, ld		rd, Siebert, Brennan, Heller
Noble, Wentworth, rd		ld, Johnson, Siebert
Kerr, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Maroons 6, Rangers 3. Goals—Duguid 2, Trottier, Wentworth, Smith, Ward for Maroons; W. Cook 2, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—W. Kilrea 2, Brydson 2, Haynes, Robinson for Maroons; Boucher, Osmundson, Dillon, Johnson for Rangers. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Edwin French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—In the final game of the National Hockey League season here the Detroit Red Wings defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 2. The game was held in the afternoon, drawing 6000 spectators. Detroit scored three times in the second period, Moffatt, Emms and Young taking the lead in a brilliant rally, lasting for nearly six minutes. After the visitors cooled off, March of Chicago scored twice, unassisted, within the space of 30 seconds. Wiseman, Detroit right wing, put the game away with another goal, made on a pass from Hay and Lewis, after 10 minutes of the third period. The summary:

Detroit		Chicago
Lewis, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw		rw, March, Couture, Jenkins
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, c		c, Romnes, Cook, MacKenzie
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		lw, Gottselig, McFadyen, Thompson
Evans, Buswell, ld		rd, Graham, Burch
Young, Gallagher, rd		ld, Coulter, Romnes
Roach, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit Red Wings 4, Chicago Black Hawks 2. Goals—Moffatt, Emms, Young, Wiseman for Detroit; March 2 for Chicago. Assists—Young, Carson, Moffatt, Hay, Lewis for Detroit. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and J. J. Marks, Chicago.

Cubs Force Reds To Second Place Again

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	24	7	12	124	84	55
Providence	24	5	15	115	105	53
Boston	19	8	16	118	103	46
New Haven	15	5	23	90	178	35
Quebec	11	7	27	100	137	29

Results March 18

Boston 5, Providence 2.
Philadelphia 5, New Haven 1.

Result March 19

Quebec 4, New Haven 4, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—With a diversified attack, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated New Haven in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, Saturday night, 5 goals to 1. By the victory the Arrows were able to assume first place in the circuit. The setback cost New Haven a chance to take part in the playoff series that starts April 1 and puts Boston into the title play. The summary:

Philadelphia		New Haven
Wilson, Runge, Phillips, lw		rw, Jeremiah, Paddon
Pratt, Conn, Hudson, c		c, Keating, Kinsella, King
Collings, Anderson, Boyd, rw		lw, Convey, Jackson
Nichols, Desmarais, id		rd, Pringle, Picketts
Peters, McGoldrick, rd		ld, Speyer, Doran
Cude, g		g, Roberts

Score—Philadelphia 5, New Haven 1. Goals—Pratt 2, Hudson, Wilson and McGoldrick for Philadelphia; Jeremiah for New Haven. Assists—Conn, Pratt, Nichols, Wilson; Runge, Boyd and Anderson, for Philadelphia; Convey and Keating for New Haven. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Tommy Filmore, former Detroit and New York American right wing, featured the Boston Cubs' 5-to-2 victory against the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden Saturday night. He assisted in the first goal and scored the next two. By the victory the Cubs forced the visitors back to second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race.

Boston		Providence
Burmister, Weir, Benson, lw		rw, Rivers, Taylor, McCully
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, c		c, Gaudreault, Alexander, Raymond
Saunders, Buckles, Filmore, rw		lw, Murray, Mondou
J. Jerwa, Warshawski, ld		rd, Trapp, McVicar, Himes
Lane, Davie, rd		ld, Vail, Hinsperger
Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Score—Boston 5, Providence 2. Goals—Filmore 2, F. Jerwa, J. Jerwa, Benson for Boston; Taylor, Gaudreault for Providence. Assists—F. Jerwa, Filmore, Davie for Boston ;Rivers, Vail for Providence. Officials —W. J. Stewart and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers and the New Haven Eagles battled to a 4-to-4 overtime tie last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. All of the scoring was packed into the first two periods, four of the goals coming within two minutes in the second session. From then on both goalies tightened up and during the third and overtime periods their defense was impregnable. The summary:

New Haven		Quebec
Convey, lw		rw, McIntyre
Keating, c		c, Lowrey
Jeremiah, rw		lw, McCabe
Speyer, ld		rd, Molyneaux
Pringle, rd		ld, Frew
Roberts, g		g, Lamontagne

Alternates—Jackson, Picketts, Paddon, Doran, King, Kinsella for New Haven; Dube, Toupin, Ward, Arnott, Callighen, Connors, Giroux for Quebec.

Score—New Haven 4, Quebec 4. Goals—Picketts, Convey, Padden, Pringle for New Haven; Lowrey 2, Ward, Toupin for Quebec. Keating, Pringle, Picketts, Jackson for New Haven; McIntyre 2, Toupin for Quebec. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Lewis Wins Schoolboy Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Norman Lewis of Evander Childs High School, New York, won the annual interscholastic competition sponsored by the Amateur Fencers League of America, on Saturday afternoon at the Fencers Club, from a field of 33 foils fencers from 17 schools, extending from Far Hills, N. J., to Hartford and Windsor, Conn. They were first divided into six strips, with two qualifiers, then into two semifinal strips with three survivors. The six survivors then fought out the final, with the result that Lewis, Aaron Levine, of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, and Donald Cetrulo, of Barringer High School, Newark, tied with four victories each, the other finalists being Charles Boutsikiaris, also of Barringer, and Michael Karnilow and Stephen Fania, Textile High School, New York. On the fencoff, Lewis defeated both Levine and Cetrulo, and the latter took second place by defeating Levine.

Sullivan and Coffin Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—Neil J. Sullivan and Roy Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club are the first United States doubles squash racquets champions following their victory over Lathrop S. Haskins of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York and Robert Goodwin of the Greenwich Field Club, 15—6, 15—8, 15—12. The tournament was held at the Philadelphia Country Club and was the first ever held for this title and a cup presented by Ralph A. Powers of New York.

Two Pair Tie for Net Prize

PINEHURST, N. C., March 20 (AP)—Eric Thomson of St. Andrews, N. B., and his mother, Mrs. Percy Thomson of Boston, tied with H. W. Norris of Bridgewater, N. H., and Mrs. J. D. Ouellette of Pinehurst for first place in the Tin Whistles Golf Society's annual mixed Scotch foursomes competition Saturday. Each pair had a net score of 73. Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Parson of Youngstown, O., made the low gross score of 80.

St. Louis Defeats Tulsa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, March 20—Resorting to an almost strictly defenseless game in the vital period after running up a 3-to-1 lead in the first two sessions, the St. Louis Flyers scored their second victory of the American Hockey Association championship playoff series by defeating Tulsa Oilers, 4 to 1, last night at the Arena before 4495 fans.

College Chess Result

West Point 3½, New York 2½.

Thompson Only Double Winner

Navy Swimmer Twice Defeats Spence in Eastern Association Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—R. W. Thompson Jr. '33 of the United States Naval Academy, a great sprinter, twice defeated Rutgers University's star performer, Walter Spence '34, to win a pair of titles in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships here Saturday night, held in the University of Pennsylvania pool. Thompson won the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events, beating Spence by the narrowest of margins, to be the only double winner. Spence triumphed in the 220-yard freestyle.

Yale University, undefeated in a swimming meet since 1924, emerged with four championships. S. N. Loud '34 captured the fancy diving event; W. L. Savell Jr. '34 won the 200-yard breaststroke; Joseph Barker Jr. '34 triumphed in the 440-yard freestyle, and the freshman relay team won at 200 yards.

The 300-yard medley relay went to W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35 of Rutgers. G. H. Chalmers '35 of Franklin and Marshall College outdistanced the field in the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 41.5s., establishing a new pool record. The summary.

50-yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, second; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, third; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, fourth; J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton, fifth; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, sixth. Time—23.3s. (New pool record.)

100-yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, second; J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton and D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale, tie for third; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, fifth. Time—52.8s. (New pool record.)

220-yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, second; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, third. N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, fourth; W. W. Hyland '35, Navy, fifth. Time—2m. 16.9s. (New pool record.)

440-yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale; A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, second; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, third; H. A. Breed '33, Princeton, fourth; U. B. Grannis Jr. '35, Princeton, fifth. Time—5m. 9.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Chalmers '35, Franklin and Marshall; R. W. Long '33, Princeton, second; J. L. Cassman '33, Fordham, third; E. E. Stowell '34, Harvard, fourth; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, fifth. Time—1m. 41.5s. (New pool record.)

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale; R. A. West '33, Princeton, second; G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania, third; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, fourth; Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y., fifth. Time—2m. 32.3s.

200-Yard Freshman Relay—Won by Yale (R. S. Fan, E. N. Skinner Jr., R. M. Henry, R. C. Winfield); Colgate, second; Princeton, third; Pennsylvania, fourth; Fordham, fifth. Time—1m. 41.2s.

300-Yard Medley—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers; D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale, second; E. D. Weeks '34, Pennsylvania, third; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania, fourth; T. W. Wright '34, Columbia, fifth. Time—3m. 51.8s.

Fancy Dive—Won by S. N. Loud '34, Yale, 110 points; David McCampbell '33, Navy, second, 108 points; H. K. Stokes Jr. '35, Princeton, third, 104 points; H. P. Buckingham '35, Yale, fourth, 94.7 points; W. W. Nigen '34, N. Y. U., fifth, 94.5 points; B. E. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania, sixth, 81.33 points.

College Yachtsmen Invited

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20 (AP)—The 1933 ocean races of the Gibson Island (Md.) yacht squadron may prove the vehicle for increasing interest in intercollegiate yachting, it now appears, with the announcement that eight leading eastern institutions have been asked to enter the event. A. Murdoch Norris, chairman of the committee in charge of the race, which is to start on June 24, explained that invitations to participate have been sent to five collegiate institutions which now have organized yacht clubs, and three others in which the intramural yachting has ever been organized. The five are Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams and Cornell, and the three others are Brown, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. The course of the event will be from New London, Conn., to Gibson Island. Officials believe that the race this year will attract at least as many entrants as it did in 1929, when there were 41 starters.

Prentice Again Chairman

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The drive to bring back the Davis Cup to the United States this year got under way today with the reappointment of Bernon S. Prentice of New York as chairman of the Davis Cup Committee. As soon as the appointment was announced by Harry S. Knox, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Prentice issued a call for the general Davis Cup committee of 26 to meet here March 27 to discuss plans for the campaign. The naming of Prentice was taken as an indication that his training methods, adversely criticized last year when the American team lost to France, had the backing of the association and that the team probably will compete in the Wimbledon championships this year.

Everett Wins Green Trophy

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 20 (AP)—The Col. E. H. R. Green Trophy for outboard motor racers went to the southwest Saturday, as Walter Everett of Tulsa, Okla., won the fixture of Biscayne Bay regatta with 1089 points in two days of competition. He clinched it by a margin of four points over Horace Tennes, Chicago amateur driver, as he nursed a faltering motor across the finish line for fourth place in the final heat, after winning the first two heats. Everett took possession of the trophy held for a year by Bill Crawford of New York. Crawford watched this year's races from the judge's stand.

Letourner and De Paets Win

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—The team of Alfred Letourner from France and Gerard De Paets from Belgium won the six-day bicycle race in the Chicago Stadium Saturday night. The Europeans won by three laps, gaining four laps on the field in the last hour. They covered 2191 miles and 9 laps. Three other teams were tied for second place. Letourner and De Paets had enjoyed the lead or been dangerously close to it since the long race started.

Stix Club Wins First Final

ST. LOUIS, March 20 (AP)—The Stix Club of St. Louis defeated the Spartans of Chicago in the first tilt of the western final series in the national soccer competition here yesterday, 7 to 3. Billy Gonsalves, outstanding stars in the game. The Stix led throughout the game and at one time the score was 5 to 1. The second game of the final will be played next Sunday in Chicago.

New York Shooters Win

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (AP)—The New York Athletic Club trapshooters defeated the Penn A. C. team Saturday by three targets, 487—484. B. M. Higginson and Grover Walsh, New York, and Louis Slocum, Pennsylvania, each broke 98 out of 100 targets.

Nunamaker Defends Title

MIAMI, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Blair Nunamaker of Cleveland, Ohio, successfully defended his world's horseshoe pitching championship Saturday by defeating the Canadian champion, Alphonse Deillargeon of Montreal, in six straight games. The scores were 50—9, 50—16, 50—12, 50—9, 50—8, 50—5.

French Team Is Defeated

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—The touring Massachusetts Rangers amateur hockey team defeated a specially selected French team 5 to 3 last night.

College Fencing Results

Pennsylvania 9, Princeton 8.
Rutgers 9, Delaware 8.
West Point 10, New York 7.
Yale 10, Harvard 7.

College Soccer Result

Pennsylvania 1, Merion C. C. 0.

Roger F. Turner Still Champion

Maribel Y. Vinson Also Retains U. S. Figure Skating Title

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Roger F. Turner and Maribel Y. Vinson, both of the Skating Club of Boston, won the senior men's and women's free skating titles for the sixth consecutive year as the two-day United States figure skating championship were concluded Saturday night.

Miss Vinson also paired up with her team mate, George E. B. Hill, to win the senior pair championships, while two members of the same club, Frederick Goodridge and Susanne Davis, teamed up to win the dance title.

During the afternoon the following champions were crowned: Novice free skating, men, Wilfred MacDonald, Winter Sports Club of New York; women, Polly Blodgett, Skating Club of Boston; junior free skating, men, William Swallender, Figure Skating Club of Minneapolis; women, Estelle Weigel, Buffalo Skating Club; junior pair, William H. Burns Jr., and Eva Schwerdt of the Winter Sports Club. The summary:

Men's Novice Free Skating—Won by Wilfred MacDonald, Winter Sports Club, New York; second, Otto Dallmayr, Winter Sports Club, New York; third, Herbert E. Cook, Olympia Skating Club, Detroit.

Ladies' Novice Free Skating—Won by Polly Blodgett, Skating Club of Boston; second, Joan Tozer, Skating Club of Boston; third, Nettie Frantel, Ice Club, New York.

Men's Junior Free Skating—Won by William Swallender, Figure Skating Club, Minneapolis; second, Bruce A. Mapes, Brooklyn Figure Skating Club; third, L. E. Wakefield Jr., Dartmouth.

Ladies Junior Free Skating—Won by Estelle Weigel, Buffalo Skating Club; second, Valerie Jones, Ice Club, New York; third, Grace Madden, Skating Club of Boston.

Junior Pair Championships—Won by William H. Brun Jr., and Eva Schwerdt, Winter Sports Club, New York; second, Bernard Fox and Polly Blodgett, Skating Club of Boston; third, E. A. Hellmund and Jane Nicholson, Winter Sports Club, New York.

Men's Senior Free Skating—Won by Roger F. Turner, Skating Club of Boston; second, James L. Madden Jr., Skating Club of Boston; third, Robin Lee, St. Paul, Minn.

Ladies' Senior Free Skating—Won by Maribel Vinson, Skating Club of Boston; second, Susanne Davis, Skating Club of Boston; third, Louise Weigel, Buffalo Skating Club.

Senior Pair—Won by George E. B. Hill and Maribel Vinson, Skating Club of Boston; second, James L. Madden Jr., and Grace Madden, Boston Skating Club; third, Joseph K. Savage and Gertrude Meredith, Ice Club of New York.

Waltz—Won by Fred H. Fleischman and Ilse Twaresh, Winter Sports Club; second, William Bruns Jr., and Eva Scherdt, Winter Sports Club, New York; third, Harold Hartschorn and Gertrude Dutton, Skating Club of New York.

Dance—Won by Frederick Goodridge and Susanne Davis, Skating Club of Boston; second, Joseph K. Savage and Gertrude Meredith, Ice Club, New York; third, James L. Madden Jr. and Grace Madden, Skating Club of Boston.

Lehigh Wrestlers Are Pressed by Princeton

Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association Championship

Team	Points
Lehigh	30
Princeton	22
Pennsylvania State	18
Yale	11
Cornell	10
Pennsylvania	9
Columbia	6
Syracuse	3

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Wrestlers of Lehigh University have walked off with the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship for the third year in a row, but not without strenuous opposition from Princeton, an unexpected contender.

The Pennsylvanians scored 30 points in the meet completed at Columbia University Saturday night to capture the team title, but Princeton made a sensational showing to finish second with 22. Penn State, with 18, was third; Yale fourth with 11; Cornell fifth with 10; Pennsylvania sixth with nine; Columbia seventh with six, and Syracuse eighth and last with three.

Lehigh's 30 points represented two individual championships, three second places and 11 points scored through falls or defaults. Princeton also furnished two individual champions as did Penn State, with Cornell and Penn providing one each. The list of champions:

118 Pounds—Robert E. Ellstrom '34, Penn State.
*126 Pounds—Robert H. Dalling '34, Lehigh.
135 Pounds—Max Hurwitz '35, Cornell.
145 Pounds—Julian A. Gregory Jr. '35, Princeton.
155 Pounds—Russell H. Hooker '34, Princeton.
165 Pounds—Clarence B. Peck Jr. '33, Lehigh.
†175 Pounds—A. K. Mann '33, Penn.
Unlimited—Clyde H. Cole '34, Penn State.

*Retained title. †Was 165-pound champion last year.

Wood Wins First Prize

ALBANY, Ga., March 20 (AP)—Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., who won three golf tournaments in a row in California some weeks ago, took first place today in the 54-hole Radium Springs open with a total of 209. The victory was worth $300 to Wood, already one of the leading money winners of the winter campaign. His score for the three rounds was 7 under par. Wood put together two sub-par rounds of 68 and 70 yesterday to add to his 71 Saturday and take the lead from Horton Smith of Chicago, the pace setter through the first and second rounds. Smith faltered in the final 18 holes and finished in third place with 213, four shots behind the winner and one more than Johnny Revolta, the Menominee (Mich.) youngster, whose 212 brought him second place.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Results March 18

Boston (A.) 5, Philadelphia (N.) 2.
Buffalo (Int.) 5, Brooklyn (N.) 4.
Chicago (N.) 14, Pittsburgh (N.) 7.
Cincinnati (N.) 13, Philadelphia (A.) 8.
Cleveland (A.) 7, Washington (A.) 6.
Detroit (A.) 15, Beaumont (T.) 1.
New York (A.) 10, Newark (Int.) 1.
New York (N.) 7, Chicago (A.) 3.
St. Louis (N.) 2, Boston (N.) 0.

Results March 19

Brooklyn (N.) 4, Buffalo (Int.) 1.
Chicago (N.) 6, Pittsburgh (N.) 4.
Detroit (A.) 9, Beaumont (T.) 5.
Newark (Int.) 4, Boston (A.) 0.
New York (A.) 3, Boston (N.) 2.
New York (N.) 13, Chicago (A.) 8.
Philadelphia (N.) 8, St. Louis (N.) 2.
Philadelphia (A.) 9, Cincinnati (N.) 5.
Pittsburgh (N.) 10, Chicago (N.) 4.
St. Louis (A.) 2, House of David 0.

French Tie Germans

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—France and Germany played to a 3—3 draw in an international soccer football game before a crowd of 45,000 spectators yesterday. France opened the scoring in 22 minutes, but Germany soon equalized and then counted again to take a 2—1 lead at half time. After the interval the Teutons increased their advantage to two goals, but the fleet-footed Frenchmen scored two brilliant goals in rapid succession to draw even.

College Rugby Football

French R. C. 12, Yale 3.

Michigan Defends Its Big Ten Championship

Big Ten Conference Swimming Championships

Michigan	40
Northwestern	27
Illinois	17
Minnesota	12
Iowa	6
Chicago	4

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—Capturing four of eight first places, University of Michigan successfully defended the title in the twenty-third Big Ten swimming championships here Saturday night at Bartlett Gymnasium. Northwestern University, which tied the Wolverines in scoring halfway in the meet, finished second.

Northwestern swimmers claimed two record performances. D. R. Horn '35, set the new United States and Big Ten collegiate time of 2m. 30.2s., for the 200-yard breaststroke in the 60-foot pool. This improved by four-tenths of a second the record he made in the preliminaries. The Wildcat relay team splashed 400 yards in 3m. 40.4s., which trimmed three and four-tenths seconds from the mark established by Illinois in the trial heats Friday. This is the first time the Big Ten had held this event in the short pool.

J. C. Christy '34, of Michigan was the high individual point scorer. He won first place in the 220-yard freestyle race in 2m. 21.7s., and first in the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 7.7s. In the latter event Christy set a new record in the preliminaries, his time of 5m. 1.4s., beating the old mark two and six-tenths seconds. The summary:

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern; C. R. Flachmann '35, Illinois, second; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, third; P. Van C. Troup '33, Northwestern, fourth. Time—53.2s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. C. Christy '34, Michigan; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, second; Joseph Brock '33, Illinois, third; B. D. Grove '35, Iowa, fourth. Time—2m. 21.8s.

440-Yard Free-style—Won by J. C. Christy '34, Michigan; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, second; B. D. Grove '35, Iowa, third; F. E. Hewitt '34, Illinois, fourth. Time—5m. 7.7s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by M. G. Moulton '34, Minnesota; W. B. Van Gunten '35, Illinois, second; N. W. Hines '34, Illinois, third; Thor Anderson '34, Minnesota, fourth. Time—1m. 43.5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. R. Horn '35, Northwestern; Louis Lemak '33, Michigan, second; Charles Dwyer '35, Chicago, third; D. A. Glomset '35, Chicago, fourth. Time—2m. 30.2s. (Breaks United States and Big Ten Collegiate record set in preliminaries.)

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (J. A. Schmieler '33, Louis Lemak '33 and R. J. Renner '35); Northwestern, second; Minnesota, third; Illinois, fourth. Time—3m. 4.2s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay — Won by Northwestern (B. J. Hahne '35, R. F. Debenham '33, P. Van C. Troup '33 and A. R. Highland '34); Michigan, second; Illinois, third; Minnesota, fourth. Time—3m. 40.4s. (New Big Ten record.)

Lowboard Fancy Diving—Won by R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 140.2 points; William Busby '35, Iowa, second, 136.40 points; James Wilkie '34, Northwestern, third, 123.82 points; John R. Marron '34, Chicago, fourth, 123.46 points.

High Totals Mark Bowling Congress

American Bowling Congress Leaders
Five-Man Event

Team and City	Pins
Rexolas, Milwaukee	2892
Canadian Reserve Malt, Syracuse	2891
P. M. Kellys Hughes, Chicago	2881
Davies Laundry, South Bend	2851
Reimers Plumbers, Cincinnati	2849

Two-Man Event

J. Martino and A. Pirano, Syracuse	1292
W. Moore and J. Delahanty, New York	1273
L. Bukocnik and G. Ahrbeck, South B.	1248
W. Drazie and L. Moore, Steubenville	1244
J. Zimmer & S. Piraino, Syracuse	1233

Individual Event

R. Knade, Chicago	691
L. Teela, Chicago	690
J. Heim, Milwaukee	681
J. Blue, Indianapolis	677
K. Maurer, Syracuse	675

All Events

G. Ahrbeck, South Bend	1956
K. Maurer, Syracuse	1922
N. Day, Milwaukee	1844
E. O. Ososki, Syracuse	1836
S. De Angelo, Plushing, N. Y.	1837

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20—Predictions were made that the general scoring in the American Bowling Congress tournament in session at the Coliseum here is going to be the highest in A. B. C. history. Judging from the early scoring of the first batch of "regulars," in session over the week-end, some new records are going to be posted before the tournament is concluded April 10. The alleys are lightning "fast" and with only about 20 per cent of the out-of-town pinsters already scheduled the standing board already has the appearance of a record-smashing tournament.

Sunday's bombardment kept the custodian of the standing board busy. New leaders appeared in both the doubles and all-events divisions and the "Big Ten" leaders were completely changed. Crashing the pins for games of 416, 436 and 440, John Martino and Andrew Piraino rolled into first place in the doubles division with 1292. George Ahrbeck of South Bend, Ind., vaulted into the all-events lead with a 1956. Leo Teela, a Chicago police officer, scored 691 for second place in the singles division, a foul in the first frame keeping him out of the lead.

International Hockey League Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	2	0	0	5	1	6
Syracuse	1	1	0	7	5	4
London	0	1	1	4	6	1
Windsor	0	0	2	2	6	0

(Three points for win, one for tie.)

Result March 18

Buffalo 3, Windsor 1.

Result March 19

Syracuse 4, London 4, overtime.

Buffalo Gains Firm Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 20—Buffalo Bisons gained a firm hold on first place in the International Hockey League playoff tournament by defeating Windsor Bulldogs here Saturday night 3 to 1. Bisons came from behind to win after a keenly contested battle of defensive systems. Carr, Gross and Godin scored for Buffalo and Cormier for Windsor. It was the twenty-third game for Buffalo here this winter without a defeat.

London Plays to Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20—London Tecumsehs and Syracuse Stars battled to a 4-4 overtime tie in last night's International Hockey League playoff game. Syracuse dropped to second place in the playoff tournament, two points behind Buffalo, as a result.

Caterpillar Tractor Loss

PEORIA, Ill., March 20—Net loss of Caterpillar Tractor Company for February was $167,630 after charges, compared with a loss of $145,027 in January. For the two months ended Feb. 28, net loss was $312,457. February sales totaled $593,947, compared with $604,533 in January, a total of $1,198,479 for the two months.

College Gymnastic Results

Annapolis 34, Dartmouth 20.
Princeton 33, M. I. T. 21.
West Point 30, Springfield 15.

College Track Result

McGill 42⅝, Boston University 34⅛.

Mangin Is Winner Of Indoor Title

Takes United States Championship for Second Successive Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Gregory S. Mangin, of Newark, is still the outstanding indoor tennis player of the United States. He proved that on Saturday, when he rallied in the final set of a five-set battle, with Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, national intercollegiate and Bermuda champion, to win the title for the second year in succession on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts. The score was 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Sutter, combining with Eugent H. McCauliff Jr., was more fortunate in the doubles, as they defeated the team composed of Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman, the sensations of the earlier rounds, 6—4, 6—8, 6—8, 10—8, 6—4.

The feature of the singles was the play of Sutter in the middle sets. Mangin had run off with the first two sets with ease, and led at 2—1 in the third. But at that point the Southerner hit his stride, just as he had done against Shields on Friday, and with Mangin falling into many errors, took the next two sets by wide margins. Mangin had been forcing the play and scoring more earned points all the way through; but his errors began to grow as the match proceeded, so that it looked as if Sutter had the edge.

The final set, however, found Sutter slipping on his service once more, and a break on account of a couple of double faults by Sutter set the Newark youth for victory at 2 to 0, and though Sutter took his remaining service games by vigorous work, especially at the net, Mangin relied on his own service to take the set and match. The summary:

United States Indoor Lawn Tennis Men's Singles—Final Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Doubles—Final Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman, New York, 6—4, 6—8, 6—8, 10—8, 6—4.

Chicago Gymnasts Win Big Ten Title Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—For the thirteenth time in 16 years University of Chicago claims the gymnastic championship of the Big Ten. The Maroons compiled 1051.45 points in the annual tournament at Bartlett Gymnasium here, Saturday night. Minnesota was second with 1004.25, Illinois third, with 934.40, and Michigan fourth with 744.35 points.

G. H. Wrighte '33, the Chicago captain, won the all-around title. Wrighte placed first on the horizontal bar, on the parallel bars and on the side horse, and was second on the flying rings. R. W. Cadle '33 of Illinois, won the tumbling championship again. Harold Murphy '33 of Chicago won on the flying rings. The summary:

Horizontal Bar—Won by G. H. Wrighte '33, Chicago; Julian Glasser '33, Illinois, second; L. R. Marti '33, Minnesota, third; J. N. Gray '33, Illinois, fourth.

Parallel Bars—Won by G. H. Wrighte '33, Chicago; Harold Murphy '33, Chicago, second; L. R. Marti '33, Minnesota, third; S. E. Scherubel '33, Chicago, fourth.

Side Horse—Won by G. H. Wrighte '33, Chicago;

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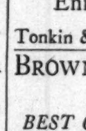

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

New automatic money changers have been installed at post office and transportation points in Berlin as a means of facilitating business.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Collective nouns (Mrs. H. R. M.)—The correspondent writes:

Should one say "There are a lot of people" or "There is a lot of people"? As I remember my instructions in school, words like "lot" and "company" may be used in the singular or plural. Is there any preference?

"Lot," in the sense of "a considerable quantity or number; a great deal," is regarded by Webster's as colloquial. The expression "lot (or lots) of people" should, therefore, be avoided.

Lest we be accused of dodging the question, however, we submit the following: Collective nouns, such as "assembly," "board," "cabinet," "class," "committee," "company," "corporation," "crowd," "generation," "family," "group," "jury," "majority," "nation," "public," etc., name a class or group of individuals and are singular in form, but they may be either singular or plural in sense. For example: "The family is named Jones" involves a singular concept, a unit, and is properly singular; but "The family are divided over the issue" has a plural concept; that is, the persons denoted by "family" are thought of as individuals, and the verb is properly plural.

In order to avoid any ambiguity, we recommend the use of "the members of the family," "the members of the jury," "the members of the firm," etc., when the concept is definitely plural.

Note that in Great Britain, "government" is generally regarded as plural, as, "The Government have issued a statement . . ."

Horizon (correction)—In Saturday's issue, the accent was inadvertently placed on the first syllable of this word instead of on the second.

In Lighter Vein

Varied Instructions

Traffic Policeman: "Say, what's the idea? First you back your car up 10 feet, then you turn to your left, then you drive into the curb!"

Man at Wheel: "Officer, perhaps you don't see that I have three women in the back seat."

Burning Question

The hour of midnight had just struck when the girl's father came out of his bedroom and stood at the top of the stairs.

From below him came the murmured tones of his daughter's young man. "Darling," he was saying, "darling, my heart is burning—"

"Father could stand it no longer. "So's our gas, young fellow," he called down. "Put a quarter in the meter as you go out, and don't forget it."—*Answers.*

Your Own Property

"In parts of Australia people live 20 miles apart."

"Ah, ha! That's one place where when a man buys a lawn mower it automatically becomes his own property."—*Good Hardware.*

Rime-O-Grams No. 106

Biblical Rulers

(Published Feb. 20)

Answers

1.

No greater than he
Over Israel reigned—
The brave shepherd lad
Who a vast kingdom gained.
(David)

2.

A miracle aided
This king in his trial,
His earnest prayer changed
The face of the dial.
(Hezekiah)

3.

While serving his father
There came his great hour;
By Samuel placed
In an office of power.
(Saul)

4.

Which emperor issued
A bold proclamation
Subjecting all cities
To further taxation?
(Cæsar Augustus)

5.

A ruler of Persia
Jeremiah inspired
To aid in constructing
A temple desired.
(Cyrus)

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The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MAKE a sunshine of peace in stormy places. Cover the faults and follies of men with the flowers of love.—STOPFORD A. BROOK.

Hymnal Notes

No. 322

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE single Schumann melody in the revised Christian Science Hymnal, Canonbury (No. 322), is an arrangement from a piano nocturne (Op. 23, No. 4), which, like so much of Schumann's piano music, has the life and beauty of song.

Robert Schumann (1810-1854) is unique among composers for his work in criticism. His literary gifts aided him in writing his poetic studies of the work of other men. In this age of flippant or cynical criticism by those who often have no work of their own to stand on, it is most refreshing to recall with Schumann's biographer that the "foundation of his criticism lay in kindness."

He would write only of what was in some degree deserving. He was at his best when he could praise generously. He was not afraid of enthusiasm: an attitude rather out of fashion among today's reviewers. In him was no trace of jealousy. What he did for Chopin and for Brahms is well known. His loyalty to Mendelssohn rather shames Prince Fortunatus (Felix), who was slow to accept Schumann's friendship.

Through his work for his "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik," the musical journal he owned, Schumann endured hardness—as the ridicule of those who felt that he overestimated the young Brahms! His mythical Davidsbund recorded his own musical theories and demanded for music a wide wing, a freedom, forbidden by the conventions of his day. Now we know how much further than he, Wagner, on one hand, and the French school of Debussy, on the other, have gone toward emancipation from those forms. (To say nothing of music in the immediate present!)

His Davidsbündler were imaginary young men who, David-like, dared the formidable mass of the Philistine (or unmusical) majority. One of them, named for Beethoven's Florestan, asked, "Why talk about Chopin? Why not join him, in making beautiful music?" Perhaps here is the secret of Schumann's critical power: he could do the great things he expected from others.

And he did great things in most of the forms of music. In his songs we may easily trace his "music of the future." Never before had voice, piano and poem made so perfect and eloquent a unity. When the mood of the stanza changed, the music changed, instead of uttering every verse to the same tune! The very speech-accent and word-"tune" of the poem were in the melodies.

The words here are by Caroline Gilman, wife of Dr. Samuel Gilman of Boston, Unitarian preacher in Charleston, S. C., from 1819 to 1856.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of foreigners—will lose their jobs in Turkey next June by a new decree which will bar not only official positions, but all other occupations, to any person except a Turk.

The World's Fair—in Chicago has not been completed, but $800,000 in admission fees has been taken from interested folks who paid 10 cents apiece to see the project.

Cornell University—has purchased a large ranch in New Mexico.

Uncle Ed's Weekly Letter

Boston, March 20, 1933

DEAR FOLKS:

Old Boston weathered the financial blizzard in good shape, and every one of her banks opened on schedule. Pay rolls were partially paid the first week, but two pay days last week—the first being a clearing of accounts—made some of us feel rich indeed.

You should have seen the spring flower show which was open all last week, glorifying the huge Mechanics Building from cellar to garret—acres of flowers! The admission was $1, enough to keep many away, perhaps, but the halls were full of visitors. My membership in the Horticultural Society, of course, paid a dividend of a free ticket. For a fellow who has known and loved the desert, it was good to see the cactus gardens—genuine bits of the Southwest coming up to a Mahomet who could not go down there. Much space was given to rock gardens—in fact, the medal for the best display went to one which was just at the right of the main entrance. Back on the big stage was a fairy bower of acacia. Innumerable dainty trees were drooping with their blossoms of lemon mist. Some canaries chirping away for all they were worth added the right touch of Eden. One of the features was a home aquarium display. You should have seen the odd little fish. One little rascal sported a headlight and a tail light; another was velvety solid black. It had a trick way of eluding pursuers: when one would chase him, he would get directly underneath it, and away they would cruise, the little fellow suiting his every move to that of his nonplused foe.

The first robin was reported by Colonel J——, and I saw three last Friday, so spring can't be far behind. A glance at the calendar reminds me that it is officially here. But Boston has had nothing to complain about this winter. Only two heavy snows have come our way, and the mercury has fraternized with the zero mark only twice.

You will be glad to know that the old apartments on Huntington Avenue have been torn down. Many a Bostonian is having difficulty in suppressing a bit of amazement as the full sweep of our headquarters—the original Mother Church and the extension, the present Publishing House and the new—now for the first time can be seen. I suppose you read what the Boston Herald said about it—reprinted in the Monitor. Work, by the way, is progressing on the new building, and there is talk that a start will soon be made in transferring some of the machinery. Along in May some of us will be set up and doing business in what most assuredly is one of America's ten most beautiful buildings. You may be sure that the workers in Boston are deeply grateful for the efforts of their co-workers in the field to bring this great work to a splendid completion.

With loads of good wishes,

UNCLE ED.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Usually I have not had much fun watching the Boss and his friends play marbles—
But today I found that by nibbling at their ankles—
And pulling a handkerchief out of a pocket or two—
And making them chase me—
And otherwise teasing them, that I could have about as much fun as anybody—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service in a Quake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

VALOR, faith, unselfishness, stamina, neighborliness and many more colorful adjectives are needed to paint the picture of our sister city, Long Beach, as it is coming to us via radio station KFOX in Long Beach.

KFOX, situated as it is in the very center of the disturbance, has shown us exactly what the motto, "Service to Others," means when put into operation. Every man on the staff has been working night and day with very little rest since the eventful Friday night, in spite of the fact that some of them had narrow escapes. When the first big tremor came, one of the announcers was radiocasting in a room 6 feet by 10 feet square, the walls of which were lined with shelves of heavy books containing victrola records. Two doors to the room jammed, but he forced his way out. A moment later the room which he had vacated was filled with four feet of records. Forgetful of self, this boy sped to another studio to quiet the fears of the artists.

The head technician rushed into every room of the shaking building to make certain that every person had escaped, and because of his delay he had to jump to safety through one of the holes made in the walls by the tremor. There are many more instances of the same kind of valor. Every man returned an hour later to help put the station back on the air, carrying on in a building where large portions of the walls had fallen out.

This is what their service meant: The exaggerated reports of the destruction were corrected. Their constant radiocasting of orders for the different relief units enabled them better to coördinate. Necessary supplies were requested. Artists gave their services by entertaining when there were no official notices to be sent out. There were no stinting of donations of brotherly love here.

KFOX is just one small part—one small example—of the whole of this vicinity. Uncle Sam sent his sailors and marines to patrol. In an unbelievably short time the American Legion, the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and many other relief units were established and in operation there. Neighbor shared with neighbor; stranger with stranger. Every sister town gave its mite. Amateur radio stations as well as the navy sent messages telling of the safety of loved ones to the anxious ones away. Money was a thing forgotten, and yet we have been called a money mad nation.

Nor was the spiritual side forgotten. Catholic, Protestant, and Christian Science services were held in parks. The Christian Science evening service was sent out as usual over station KFOX.

Can anyone doubt that a city beautiful will repaired and rebuilt come out of such coöperation and neighborliness?

Rime-O-Grams

No. 110

Heavenly Bodies

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

One fiery red planet
Our interest beguiles;
Though near us, 'tis distant
By millions of miles.

2.

This same evening star
Shone on Job and his friends,
Which to our northern sky
Its rich brilliancy lends.

3.

No wonder this planet
So far off appears;
To revolve, rings and all,
Takes twenty-nine years.

4.

Nor planet nor star,
Though queen of the night;
There is only one term
Which describes her aright.

5.

In April he rules
As the king of the sky,
The beast which on earth
Will all creatures defy.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 110."

Brevities

Brunswick Pilot: The country needs a reduction in the waste line.

Judge: And this Buy American movement would be all right if somebody would only start it abroad.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Broken China

JEHOL was captured in a sort of double-barreled anticlimax. When the Japanese entered the old summer capital of the Manchu dynasty, the United States was in the throes of a banking exigency, which turned world eyes from far-away Manchuria to Washington. Then the capture was facilitated by surrenders and treachery by the Chinese commanders and aid from the Chinese population—a series of incidents for which the world had been totally unprepared by blustering news handouts from the Peiping headquarters of Chang Hsiao-liang.

These incidents provide food for very serious thought. Why was there not the same stout resistance which the Nineteenth Route Army put up at Shanghai last spring? The reason does not lie in any particular difference in Chinese soldiery. It lies in the difference in leadership. Tsai Ting-kai, who led the Shanghai defense, is that *rara avis* in China, a modern, a soldier, and a patriot. If the leader is loyal and courageous, the led will be loyal and courageous, too. China lacked real leaders in the northern operations.

What leadership there was savored of twelfth-century Europe. Imagine the border warfare days in Scottish history. The battling lairds of Scotland cared not one whit for the people's welfare. Jehol was subject to the same misrule. Prior to 1931 the Governor owed nominal allegiance to his superior chieftain in Manchuria. That individual in turn owed nominal allegiance to Nanking. But the chief loyalty of both was self-confessedly to themselves.

In Jehol the intendant war lord, when he was not fighting, devoted his energies to enriching himself out of the cultivation of the poppy. He compelled the people to grow it. He bought it from them at one price and sold it in the Dairen or Tientsin market at another, and a much higher one. He collected years in advance taxes called "opium anticipation levies."

With Jehol reduced to an opium monopoly, is it any wonder that its million or so people afforded free passage to the Japanese? They merely followed ordinary human impulses. The American people are now paying their income tax for 1932. Suppose they were called upon next month to pay an income tax for 1933, the following month an income tax for 1934, and so on. Yet this is common practice in the hinterland of China. One section is actually paying taxes that are not due till 2000 A. D.! So the news that Jehol welcomed the Japanese, just as the Chinese of North Manchuria did the Russian invaders in 1929, is understandable.

The situation in North China has been changed completely by the fall of Jehol. Chiang Kai-shek, the Nanking generalissimo, has now taken over command from Chang Hsiao-liang. He represents the China that is recognized by the powers. He is the best hope on the horizon for that unity which the world has so long been waiting for. And he is reported in sympathy with the tenth point of the Lytton solution—the enlisting of world help in the reconstruction of China. Would it not be advisable to canvass the possibilities of this point in another effort to bridge the chasm existing between Japan and the world?

The question receives an additional impetus from the status of the advisory committee which was set up to carry out the recent recommendations of the League Assembly. Success in that effort requires whole-hearted cooperation between the League world and the non-League world. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has refused to join the committee, and the United States, while allowing a representative to sit upon it, has merely engaged to maintain "informative contacts."

Yet coöperation in straightening out Chinese chaos in conformity with the tenth point of the Lytton formula might do even more than break the deadlock between Japan and the world over Manchuria. It might bring a hesitant and divided world into some unity of action. At any rate, the benefit which might be conferred on the entire world justifies vigorous exploration of this new approach.

Liverpool's Favored Play

SIR JAMES BARRIE was recently selected as the favorite dramatist of the patrons of the Liverpool Playhouse, the oldest repertory theater in Great Britain. Sir James proved an easy winner, his plays receiving 216 votes in a plebiscite specially taken to find the favorite works of playgoers.

Galsworthy was second with 193 votes, and G. Bernard Shaw an indifferent third with a score of 78. Frederick Lonsdale, William Somerset Maugham and Noel Coward came next in order, the latter obtaining 41 votes. The most popular single play was Sir James Barrie's "Mary Rose," for which 55 people voted, followed by Mr. John Masefield's translation of the Norwegian play, "The Witch," which had two votes less.

This Liverpool ballot may be taken as a fairly reliable indication of British taste in general. The voting covered a wide field, ranging from the drama of Great Britain to that of America and the Continent of Europe. Liverpool is one of Britain's greatest cities, a typical example of England's urban organization.

Moreover, the plebiscite reached all sorts of people, for the plays voted for included such widely different kinds of dramatic art as the "Frogs" of Aristophanes, "The Silver King" and "East Lynne," while Shakespeare, Eugene O'Neill, Tchekov, Pirandello and A. A. Milne were not forgotten.

It is surely significant that Sir James Barrie and Galsworthy should have so easily beaten all other competitors. The modern world is frequently said to be cynical, hard-boiled and disillusioned. But disillusioned, hard-boiled and cynical people do not choose Barrie as their favorite dramatist—nor, for that matter, Galsworthy, though he is not, like Sir James, a romantic.

In spite of the misrepresentations of the screen, the popular stage and the senational press, the fact of the matter probably is that Barrie's gentle and charitable outlook is far more characteristic of the temper of the age in general than is that of those snappy wisecracks in which the attitude of the modern world is often supposed to be crystallized.

A Dubious Dirge

TOO many a dry today is wet—with tears. From the Bowery to the Barbary coast murmurs the mournful lay, "The saloon is coming back." Now it is right to face facts. And it is a fact that the saloon, unless vigorously opposed, will soon shed its beams on many a street corner now lighted only by shoe, and clothing and food shops. But it need not be a foregone conclusion that the saloon is coming back. For it will not be unopposed.

Introduction into legislatures of such bills as the Dunnigan bill, now under consideration at Albany, should not take dry forces by surprise. This bill, which would permit the opening of saloons in New York State, is just one of many signals that the battle against the saloon has begun again.

The saloon is not coming back without a fight. Public-spirited citizens will oppose it because of its social and political effects on the community. Parents will oppose it because of the temptations it would open up to their children. Foresighted property owners may well oppose it because of its destructive effect on real estate values in whatever neighborhood it gains a foothold.

Should the saloon come back, the dirge makers can take some of the credit for its return. If preprohibition days are to return, the picture of saloons on every corner is just the sort of scene that Americans must be reëducated to enjoy. Liquor interests may listen to the sorrowful lullaby, but it will not put them to sleep, though it may convince some drowsy drys that the saloon is on its way.

So let's put the handkerchief away. Let's change the tune a little. The saloon is coming back? The saloon is trying to come back.

Compulsory Medication

THE public knows very little of the organized pressure that is sometimes mustered to put through a compulsory medical bill. It has little chance to inspect the machinery of propaganda. It seldom discovers the selfish interests which may be at work behind the scenes. The rôle of the public is usually a sudden awakening to the fact that it must do this or that thing medicinally because it is the law.

An organized compulsory medication drive is now going on in Illinois. Two years ago a bill was passed by the Legislature making mandatory the treatment of newborn babies' eyes with medicine. The Attorney-General ruled that it was unconstitutional. He declared:

> The liberty of a citizen may not be interfered with under the guise of protecting the public interest by legislative action which is arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the state to effect. That the state may do much, go very far, indeed, in order to improve the quality of its citizens, physically, mentally and morally, is clear. But the individual has certain fundamental rights which must be respected.

The Governor thereupon vetoed the bill and was sustained in the Senate. The backers of the measure then began plans for a two-year campaign. They propagandized women's clubs and parent-teacher associations. They obtained the opinion of a professor in a law school that the Attorney-General's verdict was unsound and had this criticism published in the press.

Then they went out to win over the outstanding senators who had been against them. One of these reports that church societies and women's clubs have bombarded him, that efforts have been made to reach him through personal friends, that pressure from the highest leaders in his party has been enlisted against him, and that he was politically threatened by the secretary of a medical society.

This senator is himself a believer in medicine. He believes in the efficacy of the treatment sought for babies' eyes. His single and fundamental objection is that he does not think it should be compulsory on all people. He has stood for an amendment exempting any baby "whose parents practice healing by prayer or spiritual means as an exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom."

This Illinois campaign is interesting for the fervor which may be worked up on but a small showing of fact. One might suppose that conditions calling for the legislation must be very serious. But a report from the Chicago Board of Health discloses that in that city of 3,000,000 population not a single case of blindness resulted in 1929 from the disease in question. In 1931 and 1932 five babies suffered blindness in one or both eyes. One of these is known to have had the treatment demanded, and another was born in a hospital which uses it regularly.

Had such impartial information been offered the public, support for compulsory treatment would have been harder to obtain. This illustrates one of the questionable aspects of much mandatory health legislation. It is too often asked without the public's being given a complete understanding of its merits.

Various medical measures advanced in all sincerity by their advocates are after all largely experimental. The medical profession itself is not of one opinion. Many states have already recognized in their statutes the right of exemption from compulsory medical laws of persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means as an exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom. Doubtless still more will do so in the future.

What Do I Know?

MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE, in whose memory celebrations are being held this year, lived 400 years ago, but the keynote of his famous "Essays" strikes a chord to which the modern world well may listen. Through those self-revealing, self-analyzing writings runs a quiet refrain of gentle tolerance and suspended judgment. It is as though he were ever asking "Que sçais-je?" (What do I know?) to quote his own words in the French of his time.

He lived in an age which only too well resembled the present, in a world of wars and rumors of wars fomented by grievous misunderstandings. The peace of his own study in his château at Périgord was violently invaded on at least one occasion. Men dwelt in constant dread of insecurity.

Injustice seethed all around Montaigne, but his serenity remained undisturbed. It was a period when political passions, untempered by thought or reason, spurred men to quick and violent action. But, like a cool, healing stream, through the pages of the "Essays," flows ever the kindly, insistent plea for tolerance and humanity.

Montaigne was no preacher. It may even be urged that he generally failed to reach, or at least to draw, definite conclusions. Rather did he seem to write to strengthen the courage of his convictions, to stimulate his own moral fiber. That very dispassionate attitude toward himself and human events made him franker than Pepys, more idealistic than Voltaire. It is doubtful if any other writer has been so consistently read and admired. Perhaps, today his essays and letters are more widely pondered than at any previous time during the past four centuries.

There is great need in these times of international bickerings and disputes for that mature, deliberate attitude that refuses to be swayed by one-sided, overwhelming prejudice and passion but asks instead, as did Montaigne, in the spirit of judicial and temperate inquiry, "What do I know?" before it passes judgment.

Change in the Antitrust Law?

THE effect of the Supreme Court's decision in the Appalachian Coals, Inc., case is still somewhat obscure. The first impression is that the high tribunal has adjusted itself to the economic necessities of the times and opened a door for possible relaxation of the Sherman antitrust law in a certain type of important cases. However, like all the events in the unfolding chapters of judicial precedents, the importance of this decision will depend on the next, and the next, and so on. Whether the court has really turned off on a new legal path, or merely widened an old one, remains to be seen.

Independent coal producers to the number of 137 in the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky agreed among themselves to combine in a common selling agency. There is no question of the present chaos in the soft coal industry. There is no question, either, that this chaos is largely due to overcompetition, enhanced by the stringent provisions of the antitrust acts. These prevent coöperation to limit just that type of surplus production which the Government is zealously seeking to limit in behalf of the farmers.

The Appalachian producers formed their selling agency and with the coöperation of the Department of Commerce secured a test case to determine its legality. A special three-judge federal court granted an injunction against the agency, and the case came to the Supreme Court. Now that body, with only one dissenting vote, has dismissed the injunction and sent the case back to the district court. The district court is, however, ordered to retain jurisdiction and intervene if pending developments justify application of the antitrust act.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, who wrote the opinion, argues that the coal companies were not shown to have tried to fix prices, and that, in such a widespread industry, it would be impossible to fix prices anyway. His words will be of the deepest interest to the lumber, the copper, and other commodity industries which find themselves today in much the same plight as the soft coal business. He declared that there was no evidence that the coöperative enterprise would tend to send prices higher. In any case, he added, a coöperative enterprise, of a non-monopolistic nature, "is not to be condemned as an undue restraint merely because it may effect a change in market conditions, where the change will be a mitigation of recognized evils and would not impair, but rather foster, fair competitive industries."

The Supreme Court has pointed out a new direction for the evolution of the Sherman antitrust law. Just what the next step will be is uncertain, but momentarily it brings encouragement to a group of hard-pressed industries.

Editorial Notes

Resigning voluntarily after eighteen years of service, Representative Johnson of South Dakota took occasion to tell of the evolution of a new type of lobbyist whose slogan is to "get the legislation or get the congressman." If this is the case, it should inspire the latter to a counter-slogan: "Get the legislation that will get the lobbyist."

Assiduous cultivation of the soil has been responsible for many out-of-the-ordinary dishes, but probably none of them more so than the ancient pottery that farmers in the vicinity of Budapest—their customary crops bringing prices too low for profit—are turning up in their fields for sale to archæologists.

Perplexing as jiu-jitsu may be, it seems simple beside the Japanese type of self-defense requiring so much territory on which to operate in China.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

International Labor Office and Convict Labor—The Japanese Exclusion Act

RATHER belatedly my attention has been called to the action of the International Labor Office in adopting a convention condemning convict labor performed under private supervision for private profit. This organization with its headquarters in Geneva was created at the same time as the League of Nations, and operates in close association with that body, though not under its authority. The United States, which never ratified the Treaty of Versailles, nor accepted membership in the League, is not a party to the International Labor Office. It does, however, frequently cooperate with that organization, as it does with the League itself. Some time ago it ratified the anti-slavery convention adopted by the League.

The convention condemning convict labor for private profit is obviously a corollary of this. To a very great extent the policy urged in it is already that of the prison system in many American states, and is followed universally in federal prisons. There remain a certain number of states, however, in which convicted malefactors are handed over to private contractors to be worked practically like slaves. In many instances the contractor puts his own factory within the walls of the prison, and the prison guards serve in all essentials as his employees. States in which this practice is common are to be found both North and South, while in certain of the southern states an even more indefensible situation exists in renting out convicts living in prison camps.

The League of Nations Association is urging that the United States Government should ratify this particular convention and thus at a stroke do away with the abuses of compulsory convict contract labor. The growing friendliness of the Government at Washington to both of the Geneva institutions, the League and the Labor Office, affords some encouragement to hope that this action may be taken. The last meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science gave primary attention to the work of the International Labor Office, and the last volume of the Annals of the Academy is given over mainly to the survey by twenty-one experts of the work of this great labor organization.

The international organization of labor for political and revolutionary purposes has long been sought and to some extent effected by the Communists. It might be a good thing if more people would familiarize themselves with the really admirable work being done by the Geneva office for the purpose of utilizing international organization as a means of equalizing and improving the condition of labor in all lands.

* * *

Some weeks ago in this column I stated that "a vote of members of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco showed a majority of only one against the quota" for Japanese immigrants to the United States. The chairman of the section on immigration of that club now writes me that the vote I quoted "was the vote of the section on immigration, a committee group within the club. It is in no sense a vote of the club." He furnishes a statement of the formal vote of the club, which showed a majority of 349 against the granting of such a quota, and heavy majorities in favor of other rules for the limitation of Asiatics generally. The chairman goes on to say:

> This vote, taken after prolonged study, places the Commonwealth Club of California officially on record against a quota and against any revision of the quota law to admit noneligible aliens to citizenship. The result of this, the club vote, was, as you will notice, heavily against a quota.

I note that the vote of the immigration section was taken some time early in December. Steadily since that period anti-Japanese feeling has been growing in the United States. This is wholly the fault of the militaristic element which is now in control of the Japanese Government. Prior to the beginning of the Manchuria enterprise, feeling in the United States outside of the Pacific coast was rapidly moving toward acceptance of the proposition that the Japanese Exclusion Act was an unworthy manifestation of prejudice against and hostility toward a great and civilized nation. Even in California, according to investigations which were made at that period, the feeling of antagonism to Japan was rapidly disappearing.

But with the outbreak of militarism in that country this feeling was revived, and has steadily grown as the Japanese aggressions have proceeded beyond the point at which they were defensible. It is probable that antagonism will continue to develop. A Japan seeking to defend its frontiers by the creation of a friendly and organized state in an adjacent territory which had been without civilized government was one proposition. A Japan seeking to extend its authority by force of arms over a great part of the Asiatic mainland is another. The Japanese statesmen who desire to maintain the good opinion of the world, and particularly of the United States, would do well to keep this comparison in mind.

Words Over the Atlantic

LONDON

THE other evening, as I sat in a comfortable armchair by the fireside, I listened to two young men not far away holding an animated discussion with two other young men separated from them and me by something like 3500 miles. The talkers were Mr. Michael Barkway and Mr. T. A. W. Blackwell of Cambridge University, England, and Mr. Roger Tubby and Mr. Franklyn Ferris of Yale University in the United States. They were exchanging views on the subject of Britain's debt to America, which the Englishmen were as convinced should be canceled as the Americans were that it should not. Not only could the speakers hear each other distinctly, but everything they said was audible over a great part of the civilized globe. For their debate was being radiocast. A century and a half ago Edmund Burke said that no one would ever be able to annihilate the Atlantic. He reckoned without the National Broadcasting Company of America, who handled this transmission, which was taken up and redistributed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Listeners were asked to send in their votes on the debate, having regard to the merits of the debaters rather than of the question being discussed. I perhaps was in a position to listen to the arguments more or less impartially. As an Englishman I was prejudiced in favor of the English speakers; as a member of a university older than Cambridge, I was prejudiced against them for not having been educated elsewhere. In any case, the respective debaters showed striking differences of method which, in a small way, probably illustrate national differences of character between Britain and America.

I have been told that the chief distinction between Oxford and Cambridge men is that Oxford men walk about as though the whole world belonged to them, while the Cambridge men walk about as though they don't care whom it belongs to. I can well believe the latter part of this observation now that I have listened to Messrs. Barkway and Blackwell. These gentlemen made a single point about war debts, and made it effectively. They asked over and over again, Will you tell us how war debts are to be paid? We cannot pay in money because we haven't got it; will the United States accept payment in goods, and, if so, does not this mean a complete reversal of the whole economic policy that America has pursued during the last few years. Having introduced this point to their unseen audience, I should say that Messrs. Barkway and Blackwell proceeded to hammer it home for the rest of their speeches, were it not that the word "hammer" is altogether too vigorous and energetic to apply to their methods of debating. In fact, they seemed slightly indifferent to the whole matter under discussion, as though subconsciously confident, after centuries of experience, that whether war debts are paid or not, Britain will equably continue her accustomed course.

Mr. Tubby of Yale instantly showed himself a man of different metal. He revealed a most impressive acquaintance with all the conceivable factors of the economic depression, and must have astonished his hearers with his erudition. Whether his erudition was strictly relevant to the matter under discussion is a point on which opinions will, perhaps, differ. But everyone must admit that it was a fascinating display. If he did not answer the question that Mr. Barkway had asked him, it is perhaps due to the fact that he had prepared so many things to say that he found time pressing hard upon him. But it was his vigor and zest and energy of attack that most attracted my attention. The era of television not yet having arrived, I cannot say what Mr. Tubby looked like while delivering his oration. But I can imagine him tramping up and down the studio, stiffening the sinew, imitating the action of the tiger, disguising fair nature with hard-favored rage, lending his eye a threatening aspect, and in general behaving at times almost like one making a touchdown against Harvard.

I should not be at all surprised if Yale carries the whole of the United States, with Cambridge doing the same for Great Britain.

H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Hoarders and the Dollar

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"If there are any valid reasons why hoarded gold should not be taxed, they should be brought forth at once."

The above invitation in this evening's issue prompts the writer to volunteer these remarks.

The reasons for such taxation are twofold. It is intended as an act of reprisal against individuals who have performed an antisocial act. The taxation is also intended to regain gold thus diverted from commerce and restore it to its proper place.

What have the individuals done that they should be the objects of reprisal? They exercised a right that was theirs, otherwise they could not have obtained the gold. They took the gold because they did not have confidence in the banking institutions as then operated. The money was theirs. Closed banks all over the country, added to reluctance of bankers and legislators to institute reform of adequate scope, made the action of the individual imperative. Subsequent developments have proved the wisdom of the hoarder.

What has been the outcome of such withdrawals? The banking practices of this country are now on the point of tremendous betterment. Not only does the country seem on the point of national supervision of all banking practices, but also the individual seems to have a fair chance for some form of guarantee for his savings. A few short weeks ago such developments seemed impossible of attainment. Should the hoarder be penalized for this result?

The second reason for such taxation is to recover the gold and place it back in the channels of commerce. With the dollar returned to its original value by being restored to the gold basis, what happens then to farm loans, real estate loans on urban property and mortgages upon commercially productive property? They are restored to their same old bondage to a dishonest dollar. The result must be the same old cycle of speculative enterprise feeding upon changes of price level. Overbold when the changes are upward and overly timid when they are downward. The only answer, then, is a dollar that will remove the hazard of such chance and be based upon commodity prices in general rather than upon the price of but one commodity that grows more scarce with the years. With no need for gold then as the basis for one's currency, where then lies the need to recover that which has fled?

Now as never before is there an opportunity to solve this problem for good. The temper of the people is such as to make such radical solutions possible. The status of our financial structure is such as to make some progressive steps necessary. The Monitor is one paper that is fearless in facing the facts about our financial institutions and our currency and backing whatever changes are desirable.

J. C. W.

Watertown, Mass.

As She Knew—Napoleon III

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "As I Knew Them—Napoleon III: Glimpses of Great People," by Julian B. Arnold, in the Monitor issue of January 27, brought to memory a pleasing story about the same monarch when he was a prisoner of war in Germany at the castle of Wilhelmshöhe in the year 1870. This story was told to me in America, a number of years ago, by the Rev. Charles Weltner, pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Augusta, Ga., whose father was the keeper of the castle of Wilhelmshöhe at the time Napoleon spent his captivity there and when the Reverend Weltner was a boy. The people around Wilhelmshöhe, Mr. Weltner said, told many happy stories of the generous impulses and friendliness of the Emperor, and the following is a typical example:

One afternoon in the autumn of that year Napoleon was out for a walk with Marshal Bazaine (likewise a prisoner of war at the castle) when he noticed in the fields near by a poor peasant woman raking hay on a grassy bank. Going up to her, he entered into a friendly conversation with her in German, and then asked her after a while if she would mind letting him try his skill at raking. A minute or so later he suddenly stooped down and exclaimed, "Look what I have here—a 20-mark gold piece! Well, of course, that belongs to you, for it was in your hay," and with that he handed her the coin which he had felt impelled to give her and which he had unobtrusively dropped into the hay a while before.

London, RUDOLPH O. GIESCKE.